



FISCAL YEAR 2022 ANNUAL REPORT

March 2023

FCRPS Cultural Resources Program



Yakama Nation Tribal Summer School students and teachers in front of “She Who Watches,”
July 26, 2022 (photo by Gregg Kiona, Yakama Nation Cultural Resources Department).

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APE	Area of Potential Effects
ARPA	Archaeological Resource Protection Act
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
CCT	Colville Confederated Tribes
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CJD	Chief Joseph Dam
CMAC	Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections
Cooperating group	FCRPS Program Cultural Resources Cooperating Group
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CRITFE	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement
CRMP	Cultural Resources Management Plan
CSKT	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation
CTUIR	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
CTWSRO	Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
DAHP	Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
DOE	Determination of eligibility
FCRPS	Federal Columbia River Power System
FCRPS Program	FCRPS Cultural Resource Program
FNF	Flathead National Forest
FMR	Fire modified rock
FY	Fiscal year
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPR	Ground-penetrating radar

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H/A	CCT History/Archaeology Program
HMU	Habitat management unit
HPMP	Historic Property Management Plan
HPRCSIT	Historic Property of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes
ID	Idaho
LFAs	Lead Federal Agencies (Bonneville Power Administration, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation)
LiDAR	Light detection and ranging
MCX	Mandatory Center of Expertise
MPD	Multiple Property Documentation
MT	Montana
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWP	Portland District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
NWS	Seattle District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
NWW	Walla Walla District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
O&M	Operation and maintenance
OR	Oregon
PA	Programmatic agreement
Pandemic	COVID-19 pandemic
Program	FCRPS Cultural Resource Program
Project	FCRPS dams and associated reservoirs
PSPA	Project-specific programmatic agreement
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
SfM	Structure from Motion

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SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer/Office
STIPP	Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program
SWPA	FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties
TCP	Traditional cultural property
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Office
TPF	Treatment Plan Form
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WA	Washington
WPKK	Wana Pa Koot Koot
WSU	Washington State University
Yakama Nation	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Program (Program) manages the effects of the operation and maintenance (O&M) of 14 federally owned dams and reservoirs on historic properties in the Columbia River Basin. Stewardship occurs through collaboration among three Lead Federal Agencies (LFAs): the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), and the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA); ten federally recognized tribes, four State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as well as several other federal agencies affected by operation of the system. In addition, the LFAs include nine other federally recognized tribes in systemwide-level consultation, but these tribes do not participate in regular cooperating group meetings. Eight cultural resources cooperating groups (cooperating groups) have been established in the Program; cooperating group participants are listed in Appendix A. The Corps added a ninth cooperating group focused on Dworshak Reservoir in late fiscal year (FY) 2022. This group was split from the Payos Cuus Kuukwe cooperating group, which will continue to cover the other projects managed by the Corps Walla Walla District (NWW). Separate reporting regarding the new cooperating group will start in FY 2023.

The FY 2022 Annual Report for the Program summarizes the LFAs' actions to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) through implementation of the *Systemwide Programmatic Agreement for the Management of Historic Properties Affected by the Multipurpose Operations of Fourteen Projects of the Federal Columbia River Power System for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (SWPA). The reporting period was from October 1, 2021, to September 30, 2022, and adheres to conventions listed in Appendix B.

The FCRPS Program, like much of the rest of society, started to return to pre-pandemic conditions throughout FY 2022. During the early stages of the fiscal year, almost all the cooperating group and interagency meetings were held virtually. The percentage of face-to-face meetings increased throughout the fiscal year, with most groups returning to a hybrid format for meetings by the close of the fiscal year. These hybrid meetings, where some participants attended in-person while others attended virtually, posed their own technological challenges that the LFAs are working to address. Spikes in COVID-19 sometimes mandated an occasional return to virtual meetings, and it is likely that virtual meetings will continue as a part of the “new normal.” Most other parts of the Program were able to move forward without hindrance despite the occasional pandemic-driven hiccup, especially fieldwork and construction.

Despite the lessening of COVID-19 issues, the LFAs experienced significant challenges in other areas, especially staffing. Near the end of FY 2022, the vacancy rate in cultural resources positions at Reclamation went over 40 percent, the highest in Program history. BPA filled its Program Manager position with a series of acting managers throughout the fiscal year. There was also significant staff turnover in Project Managers at BPA. The stability in existing staff among the partner agencies allowed the work to continue largely unabated.

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The joint-funded FCRPS Program expended \$8,625,478 in FY 2022. Additionally, BPA expended \$673,711 non-joint funds for staff salaries and travel. Program funds supported completion of 103 final deliverables documenting compliance with Section 106.

As of FY 2022, the total area of potential effects (APE) for the 14 FCRPS Projects is 603,061 acres. Of the total APE, approximately 365,541 acres are accessible for survey (not inundated by Project reservoir pools or otherwise obstructed). The total area surveyed for archaeological and historic-period sites and for standing historic structures as of the end of FY 2022 is 173,420 acres. This represents an increase of approximately 3 acres from the last annual report.

Consultation with cooperating group members regarding expanding the APE to include effects not previously considered at the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects in Washington and Oregon is ongoing and anticipated to be complete in late FY 2023.

Correction of archaeological inventory results resulted in a loss of two sites in the overall total of archaeological and historic sites across the system, and four new sites were recorded during inventory conducted with non-FCRPS Program funds. The reduction in the count of sites resulted from the merger of site forms during the development of The Dalles Historic Property Management Plan (HPMP). The overall system total increased by 2 to 4,775 sites. In FY 2022, Program participants completed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determinations for 33 archaeological sites as well as 3 traditional cultural properties (TCPs). This FCRPS funded work, along with non-FCRPS funded work in the APE, brings the FCRPS NRHP totals to 1,045 eligible sites and 402 sites that have been determined ineligible. In addition, 27 TCPs have been determined eligible across the system. Eligibility determinations finalized as of FY 2022 permitted the LFAs to meet the long-term program goal of completing eligibility determinations for at least 10 high priority sites at each Project. There are still 3,328 individual archaeological sites and at least 776 documented TCPs in the system that require evaluation, and National Register evaluations are ongoing annually at each of the FCRPS reservoirs. Several properties in the FCRPS APE are formally listed in the NRHP. This includes 2 National Historic Landmarks (Bonneville Dam and Marmes archaeological site), 22 historic districts, and 49 individual sites. Nine properties were newly listed in the National Register.

Ten of the 14 FCRPS dams were previously determined eligible for the NRHP as of FY 2022. Additional consensus determinations are in process for The Dalles, John Day, and Chief Joseph dams. Reclamation continued to work with the Keeper of the NRHP on a possible National Register listing for Grand Coulee Dam. Multiple tribes expressed concern about the potential for this listing to impact salmon reintroduction projects being considered in the Upper Columbia. Reclamation halted the NRHP nomination process to allow for additional consultations.

In FY 2022, FCRPS joint funds were expended to support site monitoring at 272 sites throughout the system to assess the effects of FCRPS operations and maintenance. Physical changes to site condition were noted at 156 of these sites. In FY 2022, there were no funds expended to maintain previously constructed bank stabilization projects or other erosion control structures in the system.

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Resolution of adverse effects included a variety of actions. Examples of actions carried out across the system to resolve the adverse effects included off-site and creative mitigations such as the development of educational curricula and interpretive products. Staff from tribes and the LFAs planned public presentations regarding cultural resources awareness at various forums but were unable to carry out the presentations due to the pandemic; this will be remedied when safety measures permit. The FCRPS Program website continues to provide easy access to program documents, meeting notes, research articles, and other pertinent information that benefit consulting parties and the public.¹

Bank stabilization and other erosion control mechanisms continue to play a major role in addressing adverse effects caused by Project O&M. During FY 2022, bank stabilizations were either in the execution and/or planning phase throughout the FCRPS. Several cooperating groups prioritized the need for signage at key locations within the reservoirs to warn the public regarding the consequences of looting and damaging archaeological sites.

Curation of collections recovered from all 14 FCRPS Projects continued in FY 2022. FCRPS funding pays for curation, including approximately 9,430 cubic feet of artifacts and 906 linear feet of records. The amount of digitally formatted data is currently unknown.

Many management activities conducted in FY 2022 fulfill commitments outlined in the SWPA. The Program did not host a TCP subcommittee meeting in FY 2022 but is in the process of seeking tribal input about a June 2023 meeting. A Program Handbook outlining the history and administration of the Program is provided to the public on the BPA-hosted website in keeping with the terms of the SWPA. The LFAs are updating the Handbook and anticipate a revised version being released in FY 2024 after key positions are filled.

This Program is highly collaborative in nature and requires regular meetings, field visits, and other forms of communication. During FY 2022, the eight FCRPS Program cooperating groups and the Cultural Resources Subcommittee met over 50 times, mostly virtually, to develop plans, prioritize work, and ensure that management activities were effectively meeting our stewardship responsibilities to thousands of cultural resources.

No new signatories to the SWPA were added in FY 2022.

* * *

Each year, the continued operation of the FCRPS Program represents the collective effort of federal, tribal, and state employees, cooperating group participants, tribal elders, private contractors, and other interested parties who contribute to the preservation of cultural resources. Appendix A provides a list of the government agencies and tribes that participate in the Program. The LFAs sincerely thank all these organizations and individuals and acknowledge the time and effort they devote to the Program.

¹ <https://www.bpa.gov/environmental-initiatives/efw/cultural-resources-bpa>

2. INTRODUCTION TO TABULAR DATA

The FY 2022 Annual Report for the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program describes NHPA Section 106 compliance actions completed by the BPA, Reclamation, and the Corps to fulfill the SWPA reporting requirement. Actions supporting compliance with other cultural resource management laws are included where such actions overlap with work conducted for NHPA Section 106 compliance. Program accomplishments are displayed in tables organized by the procedural step in the NHPA Section 106 process they fulfill, and reporting categories generally correspond to steps outlined in 36 CFR 800. Unless otherwise noted, this report only discusses expenditures and work completed in FY 2022; final contract deliverables received in FY 2022 for work conducted in previous years are addressed in Appendices C and D. Where appropriate, tables indicate whether FCRPS joint funds² or non-FCRPS funds supported the activity. More detailed information about accomplishments at each of the 14 multi-purpose Projects, including work in progress, can be found in Appendices E through K. For the purposes of the participating SHPOs, a table summary of cultural resource updates is provided in Appendix L.

Previous annual reports summarize information about the history of the FCRPS Program and earlier compliance accomplishments³ and their content is not repeated here. This report corrects information presented in previous annual reports where new information or improved data are available.

² FCRPS joint funds are the combined ratepayer funds generated by BPA and matching congressionally appropriated funds from the Corps and Reclamation dedicated to the FCRPS Program. Some work conducted with non-FCRPS funding sources (work performed with only congressionally appropriated funds or other sources) is reported because it supports NHPA Section 106 compliance for an authorized project purpose that is not addressed by the FCRPS Program, or because it can aid in demonstrating FCRPS Program compliance with Section 106 of NHPA.

³<https://www.bpa.gov/environmental-initiatives/efw/cultural-resources-bpa/fcrps-cultural-resource-program>.

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Table 1. Total Project and Area of Potential Effect Acres.

Project	Total Project Acres	APE Acres	APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey	APE Mapped
Bonneville	32,305	11,705	4,892	yes
The Dalles	13,553	4,153	5,226	yes
John Day	101,789	52,489	31,568	yes
NWP (Portland) District Total	147,647	68,347	41,686	--
McNary	28,328	41,810	23,812	yes
Ice Harbor	7,919	9,328	4,790	yes
Lower Monumental	12,317	12,790	6,758	yes
Little Goose	11,600	12,193	4,858	yes
Lower Granite	12,960	13,717	4,399	yes
Dworshak	46,040	48,925	14,068	yes
NWW (Walla Walla) District Total	119,164	138,763	58,685	--
Chief Joseph	17,648	16,008	11,828	yes
Albeni Falls	99,439	16,489	16,489	yes
Libby	53,867	52,585	in progress	yes
NWS (Seattle) District Total	170,954	85,082	28,317	--
Corps Totals	437,765	292,192	128,688	--
Grand Coulee	105,253	268,194	200,271	yes
Hungry Horse	42,675	42,675	36,582	yes
Reclamation Totals	147,928	310,869	236,853	--
SYSTEM TOTALS	585,693	603,061	365,541	

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Table 2. Acres Inventoried for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures.

Project	Total Project Acres	Total APE Acres	APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey	Cumulative Total APE Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites and Standing Historic Structures as of FY 2021	Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2022 (new survey)	Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2022	Total APE Acres Surveyed as of FY 2022 (cumulative; does not include resurvey)
Bonneville ^a	32,305	11,705	4,892	1,894	0	0	1,894
The Dalles ^a	13,553	4,153	5,226	3,696	0	0	3,696
John Day ^a	101,789	52,489	31,568	29,415	0	0	29,415
NWP District Total	147,647	68,347	41,686	35,005	0	0	35,005
McNary ^a	28,328	41,810	23,812	10,189	0	0	10,189
Ice Harbor ^a	7,919	9,328	4,790	4,264	0	0	4,264
Lower Monumental ^{a, b}	12,317	12,790	6,758	7,796	0	62	7,796
Little Goose ^a	11,600	12,193	4,858	4,254	0	0	4,254
Lower Granite ^a	12,960	13,717	4,399	4,080	2	0	4,082
Dworshak ^a	46,040	48,925	14,068	8,888	1	0	8,889
NWW District Total	119,164	138,763	58,685	39,471	3	62	39,474
Chief Joseph	17,648	16,008	11,828	11,029	0	0	11,029
Albeni Falls	99,439	16,489	16,489	7,851	0	0	7,851
Libby	53,867	52,585	In Progress	11,923	0	0	11,923
NWS District Total	170,954	85,082	28,317	30,803	0	0	30,803
Corps Totals	437,765	292,192	128,688	105,279	3	62	105,282
Grand Coulee	105,253	268,194	200,271	42,466	0	0	42,466
Hungry Horse	42,675	42,675	36,582	25,672	0	0	25,672
Reclamation Totals	147,928	310,869	236,853	68,138	0	0	68,138
SYSTEM TOTALS	585,693	603,061	365,541	173,417	3	62	173,420

^a The APE values for these projects were subdivided in FY 2018 into Direct Effects APEs and Indirect Effects APEs. The figures here represent the Direct Effects APEs only. Please refer to Appendix E for additional information.

^b In the Lower Monumental reservoir area, many steep areas have been surveyed; this is why the total of acres surveyed is greater than the total of acres available for survey.

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Table 3. Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures Documented.

Project	Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY 2021 (cumulative)	Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2022	Number of New Sites Documented with Non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY 2022	Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY 2022 (cumulative)
Bonneville	130	1	0	131
The Dalles	218	-5 ^a	0	213
John Day	587	1	0	588
NWP District Total	935	-3	0	932
McNary	302	0	0	302
Ice Harbor	60	0	0	60
Lower Monumental	206	0	2	208
Little Goose	119	0	0	119
Lower Granite	192	0	1	193
Dworshak	411	0	0	411
NWW District Total	1,290	0	3	1,293
Chief Joseph	474	1	0	475
Albeni Falls	439	0	0	439
Libby	500	0	0	500
NWS District Total	1,413	1	0	1,414
Corps Totals	3,638	-2	3	3,639
Grand Coulee	1,104	0	0	1,104
Hungry Horse	31	0	1	32
Reclamation Totals	1,135	0	1	1,136
SYSTEM TOTALS	4,773	-2	4	4,775

^a Please refer to the Portland District Projects appendix (Appendix E) for information about this negative number.

Table 4. Determinations of National Register Eligibility Completed for Individual Sites.

Project	Determinations for: Sites Eligible (individually, or contributing to a District or Multiple Property Listing)				Determinations for: Sites Not Eligible (individually, or those within a District/Multiple Property Listing that are non-contributing)				Total Number of Sites for which Determination Needs to be Completed		Sites as of FY 2022 (cumulative)
	FCRPS Funded FY 2022	Non- FCRPS FY 2022	Total No. (cumulative)		FCRPS Funded FY 2022	Non- FCRPS FY 2022	Total No. (cumulative)		FY 2021	FY 2022	
			FY 2021	FY 2022			FY 2021	FY 2022			
Bonneville	0	0	15	15	0	0	19	19	96	97	131
The Dalles	0	0	72	72	0	0	5	5	141	136	213
John Day	0	0	39	39	13	0	14	27	534	522	588
NWP District Total	0	0	126	126	13	0	38	51	771	755	932
McNary	0	0	91	91	0	11	25	36	186	175	302
Ice Harbor	0	0	11	11	0	0	5	5	44	44	60
Lower Monumental	0	0	112	112	0	0	5	5	89	91	208
Little Goose	0	0	8	8	0	0	4	4	107	107	119
Lower Granite	0	0	23	23	0	1	14	15	155	155	193
Dworshak		0	16	16	0	1	55	56	340	339	411
NWW District Total	0	0	261	261	0	13	108	121	921	911	1,293
Chief Joseph	3	0	179	182	0	0	30	30	265	263	475
Albeni Falls	0	0	47	47	0	0	20	20	372	372	439
Libby Dam	0	0	202	202	0	0	172	172	126	126	500
NWS District Total	3	0	428	431	0	0	222	222	763	761	1,414
Corps Totals	3	0	815	818	13	13	368	394	2,455	2,427	3,639
Grand Coulee	4	0	210	214	0	0	8	8	886	882	1,104
Hungry Horse	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	18	19	32
Reclamation Totals	4	0	223	227	0	0	8	8	904	901	1,136
SYSTEM TOTALS	7	0	1,038	1,045	13	13	376	402	3,359	3,328	4,775

Table 5. Documented TCPs and National Register Eligibility Status.

Project	Number of TCPs Documented ^a as of FY 2021 (cumulative)	New TCPs Documented in FY 2022	Number of TCPs Documented ^a as of FY 2022 (cumulative)	Determinations for Eligible ^b TCPs (individually, or contributing to a District)		Determinations for Not Eligible ^b TCPs (individually, or contributing to a District)		Total Number of TCPs for Which Determinations Need to be Completed
				FY 2021 Cumulative Determinations	FY 2022 New Determinations	FY 2021 Cumulative Determinations	FY 2022 New Determinations	
Bonneville	100	0	100	5	0	0	0	95
The Dalles	87	1	88	8	0	0	0	80
John Day	77	5	82	6	0	0	0	76
NWP District Total	264	6	270	19	0	0	0	251
McNary	103	1	104	1	0	0	0	103
Ice Harbor	46	0	46	0	0	0	0	46
Lower Monumental	81	0	81	4	0	0	0	77
Little Goose	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
Lower Granite	52	0	52	0	0	0	0	52
Dworshak	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	21
NWW District Total	325	1	326	5	0	0	0	321
Chief Joseph	99	0	99	0	3	0	0	96
Albeni Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libby	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
NWS District Total	100	0	100	0	3	0	0	97
Corps Totals	689	7	696	24	3	0	0	669
Grand Coulee	464	10	474	0	0	0	0	474
Hungry Horse	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Reclamation Totals	465	10	475	0	0	0	0	475
SYSTEM TOTALS	1,154	17	1,171	24	3	0	0	1,144

^a Includes TCPs documented in formal reports or FCRPS TCP Inventory Forms by a consulting party and presented to the Lead Federal Agencies.

^b Includes individual properties determined eligible through consensus with the SHPO/THPO and those with formal determinations of eligibility by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 6. Individual, District, and Multiple Property Listings on the National Register of Historic Places.

Project	Total No. Individual Sites Listed as of FY		Total No. District Listings as of FY		Total No. Multiple Property Listings as of FY		Total No. National Historic Landmarks as of FY	
	FY 2021	FY 2022 ^a	FY 2021	FY 2022 ^a	FY 2021	FY 2022 ^a	FY 2021	FY 2022 ^a
Bonneville	9	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
The Dalles	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
John Day	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWP District Total	14	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
McNary	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ice Harbor	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Granite	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWW District Total	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	0
Chief Joseph	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Albeni Falls	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Libby Dam	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
NWS District Total	3	3	6	6	0	0	0	0
Corps Totals	21	3	13	6	0	0	2	0
Grand Coulee	25	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Reclamation Totals	25	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
SYSTEM TOTALS	46	3	16	6	2	0	2	0

^a The FY 2022 columns represent only numbers of sites, districts, multiple property listings, and National Historic Landmarks listed on the National Register of Historic Places for that fiscal year and not a cumulative total of listings.

Table 7. National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility Status for FCRPS Dams.

Dam Name	Listed on NRHP	Determined Eligible for NRHP through Consensus	NRHP Eligibility Determination in Progress
Corps Managed Dams			
Bonneville Dam	yes	yes	completed
The Dalles Dam	no	no	yes
John Day Dam	no	no	yes
McNary Dam	no	yes	completed
Ice Harbor Dam	no	yes	completed
Lower Monumental Dam	no	yes	completed
Little Goose Dam	no	yes	completed
Lower Granite Dam	no	yes	completed
Dworshak Dam	no	no	no
Chief Joseph Dam	no	no	yes
Albeni Falls Dam	no	yes	completed
Libby Dam	no	yes	completed
Reclamation Managed Dams			
Grand Coulee Dam	no	yes	completed
Hungry Horse Dam	no	yes	completed

Note: Reclamation is in the process of nominating Grand Coulee Dam to the National Register of Historic Places. The draft nomination was provided to the Keeper and Reclamation is in the process of responding to comments.

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Table 8. Sites Monitored.

Project	Number of Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY 2022 with FCRPS Funds	Number of Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY 2022 with non-FCRPS Funds	Total Number of Previously Documented Sites Monitored in FY 2022	Total Number of Site Documentation Updates in FY 2022	Total Number of Sites with Noted Physical Changes in FY 2022
Bonneville	13	25	38	8	13
The Dalles	23	1	24	8	22
John Day	35	3	38	16	30
NWP District Total	71	29	100	32	65
McNary	44	0	44	2	22
Ice Harbor	10	0	10	0	4
Lower Monumental	30	0	30	0	3
Little Goose	7	0	7	0	4
Lower Granite	0	0	0	0	0
Dworshak	5	0	5	0	4
NWW District Total	96	0	96	2	37
Chief Joseph	16	0	16	16	0
Albeni Falls	1	0	1	0	0
Libby	1	0	1	0	0
NWS District Total	18	0	18	16	0
Corps Totals	185	29	214	50	102
Grand Coulee	76	0	76	36	46
Hungry Horse	11	0	11	10	8
Reclamation Totals	87	0	87	46	54
SYSTEM TOTALS	272	29	301	96	156

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Table 9. Annual Maintenance Cost of Stabilization Projects.

Project	Site Number	Type of Maintenance	Maintenance Costs in FY 2021
Bonneville			\$0
The Dalles			\$0
John Day			\$0
NWP District Total	N/A	N/A	\$0
McNary			\$0
Ice Harbor			\$0
Lower Monumental			\$0
Little Goose			\$0
Lower Granite			\$0
Dworshak			\$0
NWW District Total	N/A	N/A	\$0
Chief Joseph			\$0
Albeni Falls	10BR90	bank stabilization repair	\$0 ^a
Libby			\$0
NWS District Total	N/A	N/A	\$0
Corps Totals	N/A	N/A	\$0
Grand Coulee			\$0
Hungry Horse			\$0
Reclamation Totals	N/A	N/A	\$0
SYSTEM TOTALS	--	--	\$0

^a Leftover material used from 10BR91; no in-house work charges to FCRPS program.

Table 10. Collections Curated with FCRPS Funds.

Project	Artifacts (cubic feet)	Records (linear feet)	Repositories with Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities with No Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY 2022 Artifacts (cubic feet)	FY 2021 Curation Costs	FY 2022 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY 2022
Bonneville	1,229	91.2	Burke Museum, Seattle, WA; Washington State University, Pullman, WA	Yakama Museum; University of Oregon	0	\$12,226.53	\$11,322.74	0
The Dalles	164	2	Burke Museum, Seattle, WA; Washington State University, Pullman, WA	University of Oregon	0	\$454.32	\$792.74	0
John Day	758	9.5	Tamastlikt Cultural Institute, Pendleton, OR Burke Museum, Seattle, WA; Washington State University, Pullman, WA	University of Oregon	0	\$11,284.60	\$12,298.41	0
NWP District Total	3,719	282	--	--	0	\$103,260.48	\$71,844.47	0
McNary	759	84	Washington State University, Pullman, Washington; Wanapum Heritage Center, Beverly, WA	University of Oregon	0	\$52,196.48	\$0.00	0
Ice Harbor	147	24.4	Washington State University, Pullman, Washington	--	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0

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Project	Artifacts (cubic feet)	Records (linear feet)	Repositories with Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities with No Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY 2022 Artifacts (cubic feet)	FY 2021 Curation Costs	FY 2022 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY 2022
Lower Monumental	1,487	69.3	Washington State University, Pullman, Washington	--	0	\$29,203.20	\$0.00	11
Little Goose	295	22.8	Washington State University, Pullman, Washington	--	0	\$21,860.80	\$54,280.24	0
Lower Granite	796	69.4	Washington State University, Pullman, Washington	University of Idaho	0	\$0.00	\$17,564.23	0
Dworshak	235	12	--	University of Idaho	5	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
NWW District Total	3,719	282	--	--	5	\$103,260.48	\$71,844.47	0
Chief Joseph	1,902	182	Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA	NA	0	\$61,644.72	\$63,499.48	0
Albeni Falls	99	28.5	Environmental Science Associates (ESA), Subcontracted through Stantec	Cardno, Seattle	0	\$8,354.00	\$8,192.00	0
Libby	342	66	Salish Kootenai College Curation Facility	NA	0	\$23,000.00	\$17,000.00	0
NWS District Total	2,343	277	--	--	0	\$92,998.72	\$88,691.48	0
Corps Totals	8,049	659	--	--	5	\$220,224.65	\$184,949.84	0

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Project	Artifacts (cubic feet)	Records (linear feet)	Repositories with Curation Agreements	Temporary Curation Facilities or Facilities with No Curation Agreement	Collections Treated in FY 2022 Artifacts (cubic feet)	FY 2021 Curation Costs	FY 2022 Curation Costs	Newly Curated Collections in FY 2022
Grand Coulee	1,380	247	Spokane Tribe of Indians Curation Facility, Wellpinit, WA; Colville Confederated Tribes Curation Facility, Nespelem, WA	NA	0	\$113,738.36	\$0.00	0
Hungry Horse	1	Unknown	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Curation Facility	NA	0	\$500.00	\$0.00	0
Reclamation Totals	1,381	247	--	--	0	\$114,238.36	\$0.00	0
SYSTEM TOTALS	9,430	906			5	\$334,463.01	\$184,949.84	0

Table 11. Activities at FCRPS Dams and Reservoirs that Contributed to ARPA Compliance.

Project	Damage Assessments	ARPA Violations Issued	ARPA Prosecutions	ARPA Convictions	Total Number of Patrol Days in FY 2022 (FCRPS funded only)
Bonneville	0	0	0	0	74
The Dalles	0	0	0	0	19
John Day	0	0	0	0	22
NWP District Total	0	0	0	0	115
McNary	0	0	0	0	0
Ice Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Monumental	0	0	0	0	0
Little Goose	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Granite	0	0	0	0	0
Dworshak	0	0	0	0	0
NWW District Total	0	0	0	0	0
Chief Joseph	0	0	0	0	0
Albeni Falls	0	0	0	0	0
Libby	0	0	0	0	0
NWS District Total	0	0	0	0	0
Corps Totals	0	0	0	0	115
Grand Coulee	16	0	0	0	28
Hungry Horse	0	0	0	0	0
Reclamation Total	16	0	0	0	28
SYSTEM TOTAL	16	0	0	0	143

Table 12. NAGPRA Section 3 Actions – Inadvertent Discoveries Associated with Project Operations.

Project	Number of Discoveries
Bonneville	0
The Dalles	0
John Day	0
NWP District Total	0
McNary	0
Ice Harbor	0
Lower Monumental	0
Little Goose	0
Lower Granite	0
Dworshak	0
NWW District Total	0
Chief Joseph	0
Albeni Falls	0
Libby	0
NWS District Total	0
Corps Totals	0
Grand Coulee	13
Hungry Horse	0
Reclamation Totals	13
SYSTEM TOTAL	13

Table 13. Routine Activities Under the FCRPS Systemwide PA that Do Not Require Section 106 Consultation.

Activity No.	Activity Description	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	McNary	Ice Harbor	Lower Monumental	Little Goose	Lower Granite	Dworshak	Chief Joseph	Albeni Falls	Libby	Grand Coulee	Hungry Horse	TOTALS
1	Transfer of real estate from a lead federal agency to another federal agency with equal responsibility for compliance and that has cultural resource specialists that meet the Secretary of the Interior’s standards.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Blading, ground clearing, or excavation that occurs entirely within fill, and the fill itself does not contribute to the historic significance of a property.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
3	Blading, ground clearing, or excavation within areas where existing ground disturbance entirely encompasses the area that would be affected by the activity and where the past disturbance was so severe as to preclude the existence of intact cultural deposits, and no known properties are present.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	1	3	0	11
4	Use of existing gravel pits, including further materials extraction and stockpiling within the pit, where no lateral expansion of the previously excavated area of the pit will occur.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
5	Replacement or restoration of existing riprap within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction or disturbance.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
6	Adding rock fill or gravel to roads where no new ground disturbance will occur and no recorded properties are within the road bed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	Treatment of weed infestations that does not violate the chemical label, does not involve ground disturbance, where no features (such as pictographs or petroglyphs) that might be damaged are present, and does not occur within landscaped areas where native plant communities might be harvested.	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

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Activity No.	Activity Description	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	McNary	Ice Harbor	Lower Monumental	Little Goose	Lower Granite	Dworshak	Chief Joseph	Albemi Falls	Libby	Grand Coulee	Hungry Horse	TOTALS
8	Encroachment thinning using hand methods to lop branches and cut small trees and brush, where material is dropped in place, stumps are left in place, and no chemical treatments are used. This would not include areas with culturally modified trees.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
9	Routine maintenance and repair to interiors or exteriors of existing buildings and structures that are less than 50 years old (subject to limitations defined above) or have been determined “not eligible” for the NRHP in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, and where there are no other properties in the immediate vicinity.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	Maintenance or repair of fence lines that are less than 50 years old, where no ground disturbance occurs or the fence line is on fill, there will be no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, and where the fence is not located within the boundaries of a historic property, or where the property has been determined “not eligible” for the NRHP in consultation with the SHPO/THPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
11	Rodent control that does not involve ground disturbance, no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, or contamination of native or traditional foods and plant fibers.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	Installation, repair, or replacement of signs and markers on existing buildings or structures that are less than 50 years old, where there is no visual intrusion to nearby historic properties.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	Installation, repair, or replacement of signs and markers where no ground disturbance will occur, or where installation is confined to disturbed areas or fill, and without movement, removal, or alteration of rock.	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	14

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Activity No.	Activity Description	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	McNary	Ice Harbor	Lower Monumental	Little Goose	Lower Granite	Dworshak	Chief Joseph	Albemi Falls	Libby	Grand Coulee	Hungry Horse	TOTALS
14	Installation, repair, or replacement of monitoring equipment where no ground disturbance occurs, there will be no movement, removal, or alteration of rock, the activity is not located within the boundaries of a historic property, or where the property has been determined “not eligible” for the NRHP in consultation with the SHPO/THPO. Examples of such equipment are stream flow or dissolved gas gauges, weather stations, animal traps, and security monitoring or transmitting devices.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
15	Excavations for maintaining, removing, or replacing tile, ditches, fire lines, dikes, levees, pipes, pipelines, cables, telephone lines, fiber optic lines, signs, gates, or cattle guards, when the property or items are less than 50 years old, or have been determined “not eligible” in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, where they are not within or part of a historic property, and where excavations, including heavy equipment operation, occur within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction, and within previously surveyed areas.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
16	Small bore (less than 6-inch diameter) drilling within areas previously surveyed and outside of known property areas.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
17	Repair, replacement, and installation of energy conservation, health and life safety, accessibility, and security measures that do not affect the historic or architectural values and character-defining features of historic properties, and do not involve ground disturbance. Examples of activities that would NOT be included are: removal, replacement, reconstruction, or reconfiguring of original staircases, windows, or doors, or their openings; cutting new door or window openings on public facades; or introducing visually intrusive new materials or structures on public facades or into contributing surrounding landscapes. Any alteration of historic buildings implemented	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	7

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Activity No.	Activity Description	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	McNary	Ice Harbor	Lower Monumental	Little Goose	Lower Granite	Dworshak	Chief Joseph	Albemi Falls	Libby	Grand Coulee	Hungry Horse	TOTALS
	under this category will comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR. part 67) and will be reversible.															
18	Repair or replacement of equipment or material that is not original to a historic structure and where the replacement will not cause an effect upon the historic or architectural values and defining features of historic properties.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
19	Maintenance of existing trails, walks, paths, sidewalks, and associated signage, and work is conducted within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction or disturbance, and no known properties are within the work area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Maintenance within existing road or parking lot profiles, such as repaving, grading, cleaning inboard ditches, repairing, brushing, signing and sign maintenance or replacing guards and gates within the demonstrated vertical and horizontal limits of previous construction or disturbance.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTALS		2	21	3	1	0	0	1	11	0	3	7	3	13	0	65

Table 14. Status of Project Historic Property Management Plans and Project-Specific Agreements.

Project	Date of Current HPMP	HPMP Update in Progress	PSPA in Progress	Date PSPA Finalized
Bonneville	2006	--	--	--
The Dalles	2005	yes	--	--
John Day	2002	--		--
McNary	2000	yes	yes	--
Ice Harbor	2000	--	--	--
Lower Monumental	2000	--	--	--
Little Goose	2000	--	--	--
Lower Granite	2000	--	--	--
Dworshak	2001	--	--	--
Chief Joseph	2009	yes	yes	--
Albeni Falls	2008	yes	yes	--
Libby	2007	yes	--	3/1/2014
Grand Coulee	No Date	yes	yes	--
Hungry Horse	2006	yes	yes	Awaiting CSKT signature to finalize

Table 15. FCRPS Cultural Resource Program Expenditures.

Agency	FY 2022 Obligated Funds	FY 2022 Expenditures	Cumulative Program Expenditures FY 1999 – FY 2021	Cumulative Program Expenditures to Date (FY 1999 – FY 2022)
Corps	\$4,111,147	\$4,397,911	\$80,521,714	\$84,919,625
Reclamation	\$4,375,327	\$3,794,669	\$58,148,747	\$61,943,416
Systemwide Expenses	\$139,004	\$23,730	\$1,747,825	\$1,771,555
TOTALS	\$8,625,478	\$8,216,310	\$140,418,286	\$148,634,596

Table 16. BPA Staff Participation.

Agency	Salaries	Travel	Supplies/Training	Total
BPA	\$662,780	\$10,931	\$0	\$673,711

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APPENDIX A – COOPERATING GROUPS

1. Wana Pa Koot Koot Cooperating Group

Projects: Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day

Participants: Bonneville Power Administration; Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (U.S. Forest Service); Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Nez Perce Tribe; Oregon State Historic Preservation Office; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District; and Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

2. Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group

Projects: McNary, Ice Harbor, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, and Dworshak

Participants: Bonneville Power Administration; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Idaho State Historical Society; Nez Perce Tribe; Oregon State Historic Preservation Office; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District; Wanapum Band; and Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

3. Chief Joseph Cooperating Group

Project: Chief Joseph Dam

Participants: Bonneville Power Administration; Bureau of Land Management; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District; and Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

4. Lake Roosevelt Spokane Arm Cooperating Group

Project: Grand Coulee Dam

Participants: Bonneville Power Administration; Bureau of Reclamation; National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area; Spokane Tribe of Indians; and Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

5. Lake Roosevelt Mainstem Cooperating Group

Project: Grand Coulee Dam

Participants: Bonneville Power Administration; Bureau of Reclamation; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area; and Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

6. Albeni Falls Cooperating Group

Project: Albeni Falls Dam

Participants: Bonneville Power Administration; Bureau of Land Management; Coeur d’Alene Tribe; Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes; Idaho Panhandle National Forest; Idaho State Historical Society; Kalispel Tribe; Kootenai Tribe of Idaho; and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District.

7. Libby Cooperating Group

Project: Libby Dam Project

Participants: Bonneville Power Administration; Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes; Kootenai National Forest; Montana State Historic Preservation Office; and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District.

8. Hungry Horse Cooperating Group

Project: Hungry Horse Dam

Participants: Bonneville Power Administration; Bureau of Reclamation; Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes; Flathead National Forest; and Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

APPENDIX B - DEFINITIONS

Acres Resurveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in Current Fiscal Year – Includes acres inventoried for archaeological sites and historic structures in current fiscal year where survey has taken place previously. Includes only Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS)-funded work.

Acres Surveyed with FCRPS Program Funds in Current Fiscal Year – Number of acres newly surveyed to identify archaeological sites and historic structures in the current fiscal year.

Agency – Any one of the three FCRPS Lead Federal Agencies [Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), or Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation)].

APE Acres – Total Project Acres plus other lands that fall within defined Areas of Potential Effects (APEs). Definition of this term varies by Project and is explained in Project appendices.

APE Acres Ordinarily Accessible for Survey – This is the APE area or areas, excluding the original river course, where: slope is greater than 30 percent; lands are non-federal and access cannot be obtained; and the lands are below the “minimum operating level” elevation.

Area of Potential Effects (APE) – The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking [Systemwide Programmatic Agreement 2009:39; 36 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 800.16(d)].

Collections – Material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other study (36 CFR 79.4(a)).

Contributing – A site or property evaluated as contributing to a National Register district.

Curation – Managing and preserving a collection according to professional museum and archival practices as defined in 36 CFR 79.4.

Eligible – A site that has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places through consensus determination or by formal determination from the Keeper of the Register through consultation processes defined in 36 CFR Part 800 and those sites already listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Ethnographic Study – A review of traditional patterns of behavior, often supported by oral history interviews with traditional cultural authorities like tribal elders.

FCRPS-Funded – Combined BPA ratepayer generated funds and matching Corps/Reclamation congressionally appropriated funds. Also called “joint funds.” This funding has supported the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program since its inception in 1997.

Historic Property – Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the NRHP criteria (Systemwide PA 2009:40-41, 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)).

Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes

(HPRCSIT) – One kind of Traditional Cultural Property (TCP). Unlike a TCP, to which any group or organization can ascribe significance, the term “historic properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe” is used in federal law and regulation to describe a historic property to which specifically an Indian tribe attaches spiritual or cultural value. Section 101(d)(6)(A) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) states that “Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be determined to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.” As with any historic property, a HPRCSIT must be a property (i.e., be a physical place) and needs to have a history of use for traditional religious and cultural activities or association with religious or cultural beliefs in the past. However, the property does not have to have been in continual use up to the present day, and its association with beliefs may have been revitalized in recent times after a period of quiescence or suppression (Systemwide PA 2009:40).

Joint Funded – Combined funds provided by BPA from power revenues and congressionally appropriated funds provided by the Corps and Reclamation, as defined in the two Joint Funding Agreements.

Minimum Operating Level – The level which water will not go below during conventional dam operations, or the maximum area that would ever be accessible for cultural resources investigations.

Monitoring – Observing and documenting changes to a historic property through time.

Multiple Property Listing – A group listing on the National Register of Historic Places that consists of related properties that share a common theme.

National Historic Landmark – Nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States (National Park Service).

National Register District – A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may

also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history (36 CFR 60.3).

National Register Criteria for Evaluation – The four criteria (a-d) applied to evaluate properties for the NRHP described in 36 CFR 60.4.

National Register of Historic Places – According to the National Park Service, the National Register of Historic Places is “the official list of the Nation’s historic places worthy of preservation.” The National Park Service, through the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, maintains the National Register of Historic Places. Sites are determined eligible for listing on the NRHP using criteria defined in 36 CFR 60.4 (Systemwide PA 2009:41).

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 – According to the National NAGPRA Program, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013, 43 CFR Part 10 was passed to resolve the disposition of Native American cultural items and human remains under the control of federal agencies and institutions that receive federal funding ("museums"), as well as the ownership or control of cultural items and human remains discovered on federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990. The statute and regulations outline the rights and responsibilities of lineal descendants, Indian tribes (to include Alaska Native villages), Native Hawaiian organizations, federal agencies, and museums under the Act, and provide procedures for compliance. Categories of objects subject to and defined in NAGPRA [25 USC 3001 (3)] include the categories listed below.

- Human remains: physical remains of a Native American
- Funerary objects: placed near individual human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony (includes associated and un-associated)
- Sacred objects: needed for the modern-day practice of traditional Native American religions
- Cultural patrimony: group-owned objects having ongoing importance to the community

Non-contributing – A site evaluated as not contributing to the historical significance of a NRHP District.

Non-FCRPS Funded – Non-joint funding outside of that allocated to the FCRPS Cultural Resource Program. Can include congressional appropriations, federal highway projects, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) projects, privately funded projects, etc.

Not Eligible – A site that has been determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places through consensus determination or by formal determination

from the Keeper of the Register through consultation processes defined in 36 CFR Part 800.

Number of New Sites Documented with FCRPS Program Funds in FY – Number of sites documented through FCRPS-funded efforts in the current fiscal year.

Number of New Sites Documented with Non-FCRPS Program Funds in FY – Number of sites documented through non-FCRPS funded sources (regulatory projects, highway projects, etc.) in current fiscal year.

Property – All historic properties and, for identification and/or evaluation purposes, all locations/sites affected by the undertaking that may contain evidence of past human use or traditional religious and cultural importance that have yet to be identified/evaluated. Also, see definition of “Historic Property” (Systemwide PA 2009:42).

Testing – Determination of the nature, extent, and integrity of archaeological deposits through limited excavation or disturbance.

Total Number of Sites Documented as of FY (Cumulative) – Number of documented sites across the FCRPS as of the end of the current fiscal year.

Total Number of Sites at Project as of FY (Cumulative) – Total number of sites documented as of the end of the current fiscal year (includes all FCRPS and non-FCRPS funded work).

Total Number of Site Documentation Updates in FY – Number of previously documented sites for which records (site forms, maps, etc.) were updated in the current fiscal year.

Total Project Acres (Fee and Easement Lands) – All Corps/Reclamation controlled fee, easement, and withdrawn acres that are permanently or periodically inundated and/or extend above the maximum pool but are not submerged. Includes all Corps/Reclamation administered lands currently included in the Project and may include some long-term leases.

Total Project Acres Surveyed as of FY (Cumulative) – Cumulative number of acres surveyed to date (FCRPS and non-FCRPS funded work) for archaeological sites, historic sites, and historic structures. Includes only new survey.

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) – A property that may be “eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community;” National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 38, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties* (1990). The property must meet the requirements defined in 36 CFR 60.4 and Bulletin 38. Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSIT) are a type of TCP (Systemwide PA 2009:42).

APPENDIX C – FY 2022 FINAL DELIVERABLES

Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
The Dalles								
	Hylton, Lindon	July 2022	<i>Federal Columbia River Power System FY21 Historic Context Statement for Wot'socs in The Dalles Project, Wasco County, Oregon</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	Moon, Jonathan	June 2022	<i>Nez Perce Tribal Fishing: Celilo Falls</i>	N	N	N	N	Y
	Hylton, Lindon and Lawrence Squiemphen III	June 2022	<i>Rufus: A Historic Property of Religious and Cultural Significance to the Indian Tribes of Warm Springs</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y
John Day								
	Moon, Jonathan	May 2022	<i>Nez Perce Traditional Cultural Property Inventory for the John Day Pool, Sherman County, Oregon and Klickitat County, Washington</i>	N	N	N	Y	Y
The Dalles and John Day								
	Gray, Ian H.	June 2022	<i>Cultural Resource Monitoring on the Washington Shore of the John Day and The Dalles Project Areas (FY21)</i>	N	N	N	Y	Y
Bonneville and The Dalles								
	Hylton, Lindon, Alex Atkins, Eve Dewan, Lawrence Squiemphen III, and Simon Goldstone	June 2022	<i>Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) 2021 Site Condition Monitoring at the South Shore of the Bonneville and The Dalles Projects</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Kiona, Gregg, Vincent George, and Ian Gray	November 2021	<i>Cultural Resource Monitoring on the Washington Shore of The Dalles and Bonneville Project Areas (FY19)</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

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	Battaglia, Mario	August 2022	<i>Nez Perce Tribe Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) 2022 Site Condition Monitoring for the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS)</i>	N	N	N	Y	Y
Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day								
	Gray, Ian	January 2022	<i>Report of the Yakama Nation Archival Transcriptions and Public Outreach for Multiple Counties in Oregon and Washington within the John Day, The Dalles, and Bonneville Project Areas</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Kiona, Gregg, Vincent George, and Ian Gray	December 2021	<i>Cultural Resource Monitoring on the Washington Shore of the John Day, The Dalles, and Bonneville Project Areas (FY20)</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Police Department	February 2022	<i>Columbia River Inter-Tribal Enforcement Annual Report 2021</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
McNary								
	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program	2021	Ten finalized forms from the CTUIR for site monitoring at McNary in October 2021. The sites monitored are: 45BN253, 45BN332, 45FR001, 45FR002, 45FR003, 45FR006, 45FR310, 45FR317, 45WW014, and Two Sisters. Task Order W912EF-21-F-0017 Task 2.	N	N	N	Y	Y

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	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program	2022	<p>Partial Mitigation for TCP aspect of site 45BN1753. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Pendleton, Oregon. Contract No. W912EF-20-F-0110. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock Imagery Lesson 1: An Introduction to Rock Imagery: Cottonwood Cove, WA (includes PowerPoint) • Rock Imagery Lesson 2: Creating Your Own Rock Image • Rock Imagery Lesson 3: Protecting Our Past (includes video) • Rock Imagery Lesson 4: Creative Expression 	N	N	Y	Y	Y
	Moret Crockett, Celia	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form Addendum 2 45BN202 "Cottonwood Cove":</i> Includes Phase 1- Design Stabilization Treatment and Phase 2 Part 1- Contracting, Cost, and Schedule for Treatment Implementation. Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 28, 2022.	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Neller, Angela J.	2022	<i>Report of Archaeological Curation Services provided to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Wanapum Heritage Center for the Period of October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022.</i> Wanapum Heritage Center, Mattawa, Washington.	N	N	N	Y	N

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	Oliver, Noah, Corrine Camuso, Vince George, George Meninick Jr., and Gregg Kiona	2022	<i>McNary FCRPS Site Monitoring and Updates 2021 Payos Kuus Cuukwe.</i> Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Cultural Resource Program. Task Order W912EF-20-F-0050.	N	N	N	Y	Y
	Sarjeant, Carmen, Eva Hulse, Alexandra Williams-Larson, Teresa Trost, John Fagan, Terry Ozbun, Kelley Prince Martinez, and Jason A. Cowan	2022	<i>Chiawana Park Cultural Site: Archaeological Overview and Synthesis, Franklin County, Washington.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., Portland, Oregon. Contract No. W912P9-17-D-0012.	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District	2021	One form from NWW for monitoring at McNary site 45FR004 in October and November 2021.	N	N	N	Y	N
	Yu, Pei-Lin	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form Addendum 1 45WW13:</i> Includes multiple signs at Corps entry points. Placement of boulders to block access, and placement of bags of dirt/sand on exposed areas. Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 28, 2022.	N	N	Y	N	N
	Barney, Casey	2022	<i>Proposed Methods for Survey and Testing Near Archaeological Site 45BN481.</i> Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Cultural Resource Program.	Y	N	N	N	N

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McNary and Ice Harbor								
	Morton, Ashley M.	2022	<i>FY2021 Cultural Resource Monitoring of Sites Along the McNary and Ice Harbor Project Reservoirs.</i> Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Pendleton, Oregon. Task Order W912EF-20-F-0104.	N	N	N	Y	Y
McNary and Little Goose								
	Coyote, Arrow	2022	<i>PKC Fieldtrip: 6/7-6/8/2022.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program. Task Order W912EF-22-F-0014 Task 1.	N	N	N	Y	Y
	Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resources Program	2022	<i>Payos Kuus Cuukwe Site Visits – NPT Notes.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resources Program, Lapwai, Idaho. Task Order W912EF-22-F-0016 Task 1.	N	N	N	Y	Y
	Oliver, Noah	2022	<i>Field Visit June 7th and 8th Payos Kuus Cuukwe.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Cultural Resource Program. Contract W912EF-22-P-5008 Task 1.	N	N	N	Y	Y

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McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Dworshak								
	Tushingam, Shannon, Diane Curewitz, and Cassidy Fairlane	2022	<i>Report of Archaeological Curation Services and Rehabilitation Activities Provided to the Walla Walla District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University for the Period of September 1, 2021 through August 31, 2022.</i> Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.	N	N	N	Y	N
Lower Monumental								
	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2021, 2022	17 monitoring forms from the Colville Confederated Tribes for monitoring at Lower Monumental in March 2021 and June 2022. The sites monitored are: 45CO001, 45CO022, 45CO033, 45CO037, 45CO041, 45FR036, 45FR278, 45FR417, 45FR428, 45FR420, 45FR429, 45FR435, 45FR437, 45FR462, 45GA026, 45GA029, 45WT001. Task Order W912EF-21-F-0060.	N	N	N	Y	N
	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2022	10 monitoring forms from the Colville Confederated Tribes for monitoring at Lower Monumental in June 2022. The sites monitored are: 45CO042, 45CO043, 45CO044, 45CO045, 45CO337, 45WW109-110-298, 45WW112, 45WW149-150-227, 45WW336, and 45WW337. Task Order W912EF-22-F-0014, Task 2.	N	N	N	Y	N
	Coyote, Arrow	2022	<i>2022 Texas Rapids HMU Wildfire Survey, Columbia County, Washington – Final.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespalem, Washington. Task Order W912EF-22-F-0014 Task 6.	Y	N	N	N	N

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	Coyote, Arrow	2022	<i>Spring Workshop Deliverable.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. Task Order W912EF-22-F-0014, Task 3.	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Coyote, Arrow, and Jackie Cook	2022	<i>Lower Granite and Ice Harbor Dam Interpretative Center.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. Task Order W912EF-22-F-0014, Task 3.	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Dickson, Catherine	2021	<i>Assessment of Archaeological Collections in Lower Monumental Reservoir (Columbia, Franklin, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, Washington) for First Foods Analysis.</i> Partial Mitigation for Palus Canyon TCP. Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Pendleton, Oregon. Task Order W912EF-20-F-0110.	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Miller, Crystal, and Lucy Luevano	2022	<i>Summary Report for Palus Canyon Traditional Cultural Property Partial Mitigation.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, Washington. Task Order W912EF-21-F-0043.	N	N	Y	N	Y

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	Moret Crockett, Celia	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form Palus Canyon TCP Year 2 Mitigation Involving the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation: Includes conversion of ‘legacy’ traditional use video cassettes to digital format, elder site visits and oral history work, and preparation of summary report detailing efforts. Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 28, 2022.</i>	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Morton, Ashley M.	2022	<i>Task 3 Spring FY22 Workshop Deliverable. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Department of Natural Resources. Task Order W912EF-22-F-0015, Task 3.</i>	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Oliver, Noah	2022	<i>Workshop Contract Palus Canyon TCP Mitigation. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. Contract W912EF-22-P-5008 Task 2.</i>	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Steinmetz, Shawn	2021	<i>Letter Report: Methods, processes, and results of the Wildhorse Cliff site (45WT242) photogrammetry project. Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Cultural Resources Protection Program, Pendleton, Oregon. Task Order W912EF-19-F-0055.</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
Little Goose								
	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program	2022	Five monitoring forms from the Colville Confederated Tribes for monitoring at Little Goose in June 2022. The sites monitored are: 45WT392, 45WT469, 45WT478, 45WT479, and 45WT480. Task Order W912EF-22-F-0014, Task 2.	N	N	N	Y	N

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	Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resources Program	2022	Five monitoring forms from the Nez Perce for monitoring at Little Goose in April 2022. The sites monitored are: 45GA018, 45GA541, 45WT010, 45WT030, and 45WT031. Task Order W912EF-21-F-0016, Task 7.	N	N	N	Y	N
Lower Granite								
	Moret Crockett, Celia and Leah Bonstead	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form 45AS99 “pa ’ma ’po”</i> : Includes tule planting, placement of signs, and removal of modern rock alignment. Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 28, 2022.	N	N	Y	N	Y
Dworshak								
	Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resources Program	2022	Five monitoring forms from the Nez Perce for monitoring at Dworshak in DATE. The sites monitored are: 10CW287, 10CW570, 10CW578, 10CW657, and 10CW658. Task Order W912EF-21-F-0016, Task 7.	N	N	N	Y	N
Chief Joseph								
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45DO193</i> . Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45DO244</i> . Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45DO285</i> . Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA	N	Y	N	N	Y

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	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45OK1. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45OK225. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45OK240. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45OK505. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45OK708. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45OK879. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y

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	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility 45OK903. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Colville Tribal Fisheries of the Mid-Columbia River: Past, Present, and Future (poster). Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Plan for Archaeological Testing of LiDAR-Identified Depressions within the Chief Joseph Dam Project, Colville Indian Reservation, Okanogan County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Results of the 2020 Evaluative Testing of a LiDAR-Identified Depression within the Chief Joseph Dam Project, Colville Indian Reservation, Okanogan County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Results of 2020 Site Condition Monitoring, Session Two, on the Chief Joseph Dam Project, Douglas County and Colville Indian Reservation, Okanogan County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

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	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Results of 2021 Site Condition Monitoring within the Chief Joseph Dam Project, Douglas County and Colville Indian Reservation, Okanogan County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelam, WA</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>FY 2021 Annual Report, Chief Joseph Dam Project, Douglas County and Colville Indian Reservation, Okanogan County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelam, WA</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Capuder, Karen M.	2022	<i>Results of 2021 Site Condition Monitoring at Rock Image Sites within the Chief Joseph Dam Project, Douglas County and Colville Indian Reservation, Okanogan County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelam, WA</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Cook, Jacqueline M.	2022	<i>Letter Report Chief Joseph Dam Project Area (CJDPA) Curation of Archaeological Material. Contract Numbers: W912DW21P0010 and W912DW-21-P-0083. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelam, WA</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Davis, John M.	2022	<i>Results of the 2021 Post-Fire Survey on the Chief Joseph Dam Project, Douglas County, and Colville Indian Reservation, Okanogan County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelam, WA</i>	Y	N	N	N	N

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	Davis, John M.	2022	<i>Results of the 2021 Survey of the Remaining Unsurveyed BLM "F" Tract Land within the Chief Joseph Dam Project APE, Douglas County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
	Moret Crockett, Celia	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form 45OK170: For Enhanced Documentation of Rock Images, Site Narrative, Traditional Plant Study, and Rock Art Conservator's Condition Assessment. Signed by all Consulting Parties (last date listed) September 12, 2022.</i>	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Moret Crockett, Celia and Jennifer K. Bertolani	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form 45OK250: For Historic Human Remains Detection Dogs and Ground Penetrating Radar. Signed by all Consulting Parties (last date listed) February 1, 2022.</i>	N	N	Y	N	Y
	Moret Crockett, Celia and Jeremy Ripin	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form 45OK1: For Phased Approach to Stabilization. Includes Historic Human Remains Detection Dogs and Stabilization Feasibility, Stabilization Design and Environmental Review, and Stabilization Construction/Implementation. Signed by all Consulting Parties (last date listed) November 22, 2022.</i>	N	N	Y	N	Y
Albeni Falls								
	Ashley, Kayla and Madeline Caye	2022	Fourteen 10BR05 Monitoring Forms for Summer 2022	N	Y	N	N	N
	Lyons, Kevin	2021-2022	Monthly Reports Submitted to the AFD Corps Project Manager from the Kalispel Tribe reporting on monthly projects, accomplishments, any concerns or issues, and upcoming projects for the following month	N	N	N	Y	N

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	Phillips, Kelly and Jeremy Ripin	2021	Treatment Plan Form 10BR90: For conducting maintenance activities on a previous bank stabilization project that had eroded (at the time this report was prepared, the form had not been routed for signature).	N	N	Y	N	N
	Phillips, Kelly and Jeremy Ripin	2021	Treatment Plan Form 10BR111: For conducting maintenance activities on a previous bank stabilization project that had eroded (at the time this report was prepared, the form had not been routed for signature).	N	N	Y	N	N
Libby								
	Schwab, Alex	2022	Koocanusa Reservoir: Documenting Reservoir Erosion with Drone Mapping	N	N	N	Y	N
	MacIntosh, Sarah	2022	Treatment Plan Form 24LN530: For development and implementation of a Kootenai culture camp to perpetuate Kootenai culture and heritage as an outreach opportunity to tribal members who may not regularly participate in community culture activities (at the time this report was prepared, the form had not been routed for signature).	N	N	Y	N	N
	Phillips, Kelly	2022	Treatment Plan Form 24LN510: For the development and implementation of an ArcGIS story map to be used for both the tribe and the public as an educational tool and public outreach (at the time this report was prepared, the form had not been routed for signature).	N	N	Y	N	N

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Grand Coulee								
	Williams, Nancy V.	2022	<i>FY2021 Site Condition Assessment and ARPA Monitoring Report, Non-Reservation Lands, Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i> Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program, Wellpinit, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under FY21 BPA Contract #88967, Task 5d	N	N	Y	N	N
	Williams, Nancy V.	2022	<i>FY2021 Site Condition Assessment and ARPA Monitoring Report, Reservation Lands, Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i> Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program, Wellpinit, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under FY21 BPA Contract #88967, Task 5d	N	N	Y	N	N
	Casserino, Christopher M.	2022	<i>FY 2021 Burial Site Management on the Spokane Indian Reservation, Stevens County, Washington.</i> Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program, Wellpinit, WA. Prepared for United States Bureau of Reclamation under Solicitation No. 140R1721P0016	N	N	Y	N	N
	Casserino, Christopher M.	2022	<i>FY 2021 Burial Site Management in Lincoln County, Washington.</i> Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program, Wellpinit, WA. Prepared for United States Bureau of Reclamation under Solicitation No. 140R1721P0016	N	N	Y	N	N

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	Casserino, Christopher M. and Thomas J. Williams	2022	<i>Determining the Freshwater Reservoir Offset on the Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt Using Mussel Shell (Margaritifera falcata), Lincoln and Stevens Counties, Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program, Wellpinit, WA. Final Report. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration FY21 BPA Contract #83478, Task 7c and FY22 BPA Contract #88967, Task 7c</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Williams, Thomas J. and Nancy V. Williams	2022	<i>Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program FCRPS Spokane Arm APE Site Reconciliation: 45SR10 McCoy's Marina and 45SR11 Hidden Beach Spokane Tribe Indians Reservation, Stevens County, Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program, Wellpinit, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration and under FY22 BPA Contract #88967, Task 2c</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Williams, Thomas J. and Nancy V. Williams	2022	<i>FY2022 Site Condition Monitoring and Reconnaissance Report: Reservation Lands, Stevens County, Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program, Wellpinit, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under FY22 BPA Contract #88967, Task 5d</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Williams, Nancy V. and Thomas J. Williams	2022	<i>FY2022 Site Condition Monitoring and Reconnaissance Report: Non-Reservation Lands, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program, Wellpinit, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under FY22 BPA Contract #88967, Task 5d</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

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	Williams, Nancy V.	2022	<i>FY 2021 Burial Site Management on the Spokane Indian Reservation, Stevens County, Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program, Wellpinit, WA. Prepared for United States Bureau of Reclamation under Solicitation No. 140R1721P0016</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Williams, Nancy V.	2022	<i>FY 2021 Burial Site Management in Lincoln County, Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program, Wellpinit, WA. Prepared for United States Bureau of Reclamation under Solicitation No. 140R1721P0016</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
	Bass, Kayley M. and Christopher M. Casserino	2022	<i>FCRPS Spokane Arm APE Archaeological Inventory Data Review, Non-Reservation Lands, Stevens and Lincoln County, Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program, Wellpinit, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under FY21 BPA Contract #88967, Task 2a</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Bass, Kayley M. and Christopher M. Casserino	2021	<i>FCRPS Spokane Arm APE Archaeological Inventory Data Review, Stevens and Lincoln County, Washington. Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program, Wellpinit, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under FY21 BPA Contract #88967, Task 2a</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Beery, Derek S.	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form 45SR14h: creative mitigation to replace the originally planned data recovery. Signed by all consulting parties (last date listed) August 31, 2022.</i>	N	Y	Y	N	N
	Beery, Derek S.	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form 45LI0025n: for data recovery plan, research design, and ARPA permit. Signed by all consulting parties (last date listed) August 31, 2022.</i>	N	Y	Y	N	N

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	Covington, Brenda L.	2022	<i>Annual Report for FY22 BPA Contract 73548-124, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens County, Washington.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelam, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-124, Task 1b	N	N	N	Y	N
	Cheung, Jacqueline Y., Eric B. Gleason, Brenda L. Covington	2022	<i>2022 Cemetery Inventory, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens County, Washington.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelam, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-124, Task 2c	N	N	N	N	N
	Luevano, Lucille, Crystal Miller, and Arrow Coyote	2022	<i>2022 TCP Forms for TCP 21, TCP 24, TCP 30, TCP 4, and TCP 52. Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem, Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelam, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-124, Task 3b	N	N	N	N	Y
	Covington, Brenda L., Eric B. Gleason, Jacqueline Y. Cheung	2022	<i>ARPA Permit Application and Salvage Excavation Plan for Site 45ST1111, Stevens County, Washington. Fiscal Year 2022.</i> Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelam, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-124, Task 4b	N	N	Y	N	N

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Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Covington, Brenda L.	2022	<i>2021 Site Condition Monitoring Report, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelam, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-124, Task 5b</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
	Covington, Brenda L.	2022	<i>2022 Site Condition Monitoring Preliminary Report, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelam, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-124, Task 5g</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
	Covington, Brenda L.	2022	<i>2022 Walkthrough Monitoring Summary Report, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelam, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-124, Task 5i</i>	N	N	Y	N	N

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Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Johnson, Trisha	2022	<i>2022 ArcGIS Story Map of the 1891 Cuthbert Expedition Photo Replication Project, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Mainstem, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespalem, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-124, Task 7d</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Cook, Jacqueline M.	2022	<i>2022 Annual Letter Report for the Grand Coulee Dam Project Area (GCDPA) Collection Curation Annual Report. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespalem, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-124, Task 8a</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Covington, Brenda L. and Kyle Crebbins	2022	<i>2015-2019 Archaeological Inventory Survey Summary Capstone Report, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespalem, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-096, Task 2c</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

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Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Canine Forensics Foundation (Julie Brewer, Cindy Arnold, Lynne Angeloro)	2022	<i>Results of 2022 Historic Human Remains Detection Dog Survey of Known or Suspected Burial Sites: 45FE00010, 45FE00348, 45LI00773, 45OK00007, 45ST00061, 45ST00068, 45ST00179, 45ST00203, 45ST00437. Canine Forensics Foundation, Sequim, WA. Prepared for Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA for submittal to Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-124, Task 5f</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
	Covington, Brenda L.	2021	<i>Identifying C-14 and Shell in Extant FCRPS Collections that may contribute to the Investigation of Inconsistencies in Paired C-14 and Shell Radiocarbon Dates, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem, Ferry and Stevens County, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-096, Task 6c</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Covington, Brenda L. and Megan Bridge	2022	<i>2022 Pictograph Survey Summary Report, Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem, Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, and Okanogan Counties, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-124, Task 8a</i>	N	Y	N	N	N

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Project	Document Author	Document Date	Document Title	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment	Other	TCP
	Covington, Brenda L.	2022	<i>2021 Burial Sites Inspection Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington. Draft report on file with the US Bureau of Reclamation Grand Coulee Power Office, Grand Coulee, WA.</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
	Beery, Derek S.	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form 45ST1111: for salvage recovery, data analysis, and report documentation of the high bank being eroded by reservoir O&M. Signed by all consulting parties (last date listed) August 31, 2022</i>	N	Y	Y	N	N
	Beery, Derek S.	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form 45FE00016: for stabilization of the terrace. Signed by all consulting parties (last date listed) August 31, 2022</i>	N	Y	Y	N	N
	Powell, Ryan and Meghan Mulholland	TBD - 2022	<i>Fiscal Year 2022 Hungry Horse Reservoir Archaeological Monitoring Report</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Askan, Kevin	TBD – 2022	<i>FY22 Annual Report Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
	Rogers, Mary	2022	<i>Historic Logging Sites – Tribal Context</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

APPENDIX D – HPRCSIT REPORTS & PRODUCTS

Reports and Products Pertaining to Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSITs) and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) by Project for Fiscal Year 2022

This Appendix provides reports and products generated in Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 pertaining to HPRCSITs and TCPs by Project. A comprehensive list of all reports generated prior to FY 2022 can be obtained by contacting the Lead Federal Agencies.

Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Bonneville and The Dalles								
	Battaglia, Mario	August 2022	<i>Nez Perce Tribe Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) 2022 Site Condition Monitoring for the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS)</i>	Monitor effects on Traditional Cultural Properties.	FCRPS	N	N	N
The Dalles								
	Moon, Jonathan	June 2022	<i>Nez Perce Tribal Fishing: Celilo Falls</i>	Identify Traditional Cultural Properties in the Celilo area.	FCRPS	Y	N	N
	Hylton, Lindon and Lawrence Squiemphen III	June 2022	<i>Rufus: A Historic Property of Religious and Cultural Significance to the Indian Tribes of Warm Springs</i>	Identify Traditional Cultural Properties in the Rufus area.	FCRPS	Y	N	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
McNary								
	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program	2022	<i>Partial Mitigation for TCP aspect of site 45BN1753.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Pendleton, Oregon. Contract No. W912EF-20-F-0110.	Deliverables associated with treatment include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock Imagery Lesson 1: An Introduction to Rock Imagery: Cottonwood Cove, WA (includes PowerPoint) • Rock Imagery Lesson 2: Creating Your Own Rock Image • Rock Imagery Lesson 3: Protecting Our Past (includes video) • Rock Imagery Lesson 4: Creative Expression 	FCRPS	N	N	Y
	Moret Crockett, Celia	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form Addendum 2 45BN202 “Cottonwood Cove”.</i> Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 28, 2022.	Treatment Plan Form outlines Phased Approach to Stabilization. Includes Phase 1- Design Stabilization Treatment, and Phase 2- Treatment Implementation. For FY22/FY23 specifically, includes Phase 1- Design Stabilization Treatment and Phase 2 Part 1- Contracting, Cost, and Schedule for Treatment Implementation. This treatment is meant to reduce the ongoing adverse effects of erosion caused by the operation and maintenance of the McNary Project.	FCRPS	N	N	Y

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
	Oliver, Noah, Corrine Camuso, Vince George, George	2022	<i>Appendix II. TCP Amendments. In McNary FCRPS Site Monitoring and Updates 2021 Payos Kuus Cuukwe.</i> Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Cultural Resource Program. Task Order W912EF-20-F-0050.	Monitoring visits to two TCPs at McNary. The confidential appendix includes a discussion of artifacts, features, and landforms found within individual sites, and how they are linked to the larger TCP, and past and ongoing Yakama cultural practices.	FCRPS	N	N	N
McNary and Ice Harbor								
	Morton, Ashley M.	2022	<i>Appendix D: HPRCSIT Addendum. In FY2021 Cultural Resource Monitoring of Sites Along the McNary and Ice Harbor Project Reservoirs.</i> Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Pendleton, Oregon. Task Order W912EF-20-F-0104	Monitoring visits by enrolled CTUIR Tribal members to nine HPRCSITs at McNary and Ice Harbor. An addendum to each HPRCSIT form was prepared, identifying impacts observed during the monitoring visit. In addition, the contractor prepared an update to the form for HPRCSIT 4.	FCRPS	N	N	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
McNary and Lower Monumental								
	Morton, Ashley M.	2022	<i>Appendix D: HPRCSIT Addendum. In FY2021 Cultural Resource Monitoring of Sites Along the McNary and Ice Harbor Project Reservoirs.</i> Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Pendleton, Oregon. Task Order W912EF-20-F-0104	Monitoring visits by enrolled CTUIR Tribal members to nine HPRCSITs at McNary and Ice Harbor. An addendum to each HPRCSIT form was prepared, identifying impacts observed during the monitoring visit. In addition, the contractor prepared an update to the form for HPRCSIT 4.	FCRPS	N	N	N
McNary and Lower Monumental								
	Oliver, Noah	2022	Fall Workshop SOW Partial Treatments to Ongoing Effects. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. Contract W912EF-22-P-5008, Task 3.	For this deliverable, the contractor prepared a Statement of Work (SOW) describing a mitigation to address adverse effects at a site of concern that can be incorporated into a Treatment Plan Form to be implemented later. The SOW specified how the proposed treatment addresses the adverse effects taking place at the site.	FCRPS	N	N	Y

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Lower Monumental								
	Coyote, Arrow	2022	<i>Spring Workshop Deliverable.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. Task Order W912EF-22-F-0014, Task 3.	Contracts have been issued to each of the Tribes, multiples in some cases, since FY20 to implement the various treatments. For this deliverable, the contractor summarized the current status of any alternative/creative mitigation contracted or soon-to-be awarded contract work, and any additional proposed contract work for addressing ongoing adverse effects to the Palus Canyon TCP. This included an opinion on how much mitigation remains to be done for the Palus Canyon TCP in the next three years, recognizing that adverse effects from the FCRPS O&M undertaking are ongoing.	FCRPS	N	N	Y
	Coyote, Arrow and Jackie Cook	2022	<i>Lower Granite/Ice Harbor Dam Interpretative Center.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. Task Order W912EF-22-F-0014, Task 4.	For this deliverable, the Contractor prepared a Statement of Work (SOW) describing a mitigation to address adverse effects at a site of concern that can be incorporated into a Treatment Plan Form to be implemented later. The SOW specified how the proposed treatment addresses the adverse effects taking place at the site.	FCRPS	N	N	Y

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
	Dickson, Catherine	2021	<i>Assessment of Archaeological Collections in Lower Monumental Reservoir (Columbia, Franklin, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, Washington) for First Foods Analysis.</i> Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, Pendleton, Oregon. Task Order W912EF-20-F-0110.	Report serves as partial mitigation for Palus Canyon TCP. Included identification of collections to be analyzed; review of excavation reports within Lower Monumental project lands; determination of whether collections are in appropriate condition for study; identification of bags or samples from those sites to be studied in a future contract; preparation of background information for a request for proposals for that future contract; and appropriate geographic data.	FCRPS	N	N	Y
	Miller, Crystal and Lucy Luevano	2022	<i>Summary Report for Palus Canyon Traditional Cultural Property Partial Mitigation.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, Washington. Contract W912EF-21-F-0043.	Conversion of 51 legacy videos to stable media, and elder site visit and interviews at Palus Canyon, as well as other culturally significant areas at McNary, Ice Harbor, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Projects. Treatment serves as partial mitigation for diminishment of the TCP's integrity of design, materials, setting, feeling, association, and workmanship under Criteria A, B, C, and D that has resulted from operation and maintenance of Lower Monumental Lock and Dam.	FCRPS	N	N	Y

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
	Moret Crockett, Celia	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form Palus Canyon TCP Year 2 Mitigation Involving the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.</i> Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 28, 2022.	Treatment plan forms outlines plan for conversion of ‘legacy’ traditional use video cassettes to digital format, elder site visits and oral history work, and preparation of summary report detailing efforts. Treatment serves as partial mitigation for diminishment of the TCP’s integrity of design, materials, setting, feeling, association, and workmanship under Criteria A, B, C, and D that has resulted from operation and maintenance of Lower Monumental Lock and Dam.	FCRPS	N	N	Y
	Morton, Ashley M.	2022	<i>Task 3 Spring FY22 Workshop Deliverable.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Department of Natural Resources. Task Order W912EF-22-F-0015, Task 3.	Contracts have been issued to each of the Tribes, multiples in some cases, since FY20 to implement the various treatments. For this deliverable, the Contractor summarized the status of any alternative/creative mitigation contracted or soon-to-be awarded contract work, and any additional proposed contract work for addressing ongoing adverse effects to the Palus Canyon TCP. This included an opinion on how much mitigation remains to be done for the Palus Canyon TCP in the next three years, recognizing that adverse effects from the FCRPS O&M undertaking are ongoing.	FCRPS	N	N	Y

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
	Oliver, Noah	2022	<i>Workshop Contract Palus Canyon TCP Mitigation.</i> Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District by the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. Contract W912EF-22-P-5008, Task 2.	For this deliverable, the contractor prepared a Statement of Work (SOW) describing a mitigation to address adverse effects at a site of concern that can be incorporated into a Treatment Plan Form to be implemented later. The SOW specified how the proposed treatment addresses the adverse effects taking place at the site.	FCRPS	N	N	Y
Lower Granite								
	Moret Crockett, Celia and Leah Bonstead	2022	<i>Treatment Plan Form 45AS99 “pa ʔmaʔpo”:</i> Consultation Package mailed to consulting parties September 28, 2022.	Treatment plan form determines 45AS99 <i>pa ʔmaʔpo</i> as a National Historic Places eligible archaeological site and traditional cultural property under criteria A and D. It outlines a plan for tule planting, placement of signs, and removal of modern rock alignment to reduce the ongoing adverse effects of erosion caused by the operation and maintenance of the Lower Granite Project.	FCRPS	N	Y	Y

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
	Capuder, Karen M.	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility (Individual Narratives) completed for Archaeological Sites and TCPs 45DO193, 45DO244, 45DO285, 45OK1, 45OK225, 45OK240, 4545OK505, 45OK708, 45OK879, and 45OK903. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	These individual evaluation documents include complete and thorough site narrative and NRHP evaluation of each resource; primarily cognized by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation as TCPs.	FCRPS	N	Y	N
	Miller, Crystal Lucille Luevano, and Angela Lukes	2021	<i>Chief Joseph Dam Project Traditional Cultural Property Inventory Forms completed for TCPs sk'ix (TCP#17), #30, #31 (Moses Creek), #38 (Monaghan Rapids), snwən 'tūn 'q (#32), xa?əmi?saxn (#43), nspi' 'ləm (#44), #45 (Mouth of Nespelem River), nspiləmitkʷ (#46), and spáʔləm (#51). Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA</i>	These confidential individual inventory forms document information on the characteristics and association, significance, impacts, NRHP eligibility status and recommendation, and location information for each traditional cultural property, as cognized by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.	FCRPS	Y	Y	N
Libby								
	CSKT Preservation Department	2022	<i>24LN510 Monitoring Forms (6)</i>	Six monitoring episodes conducted at 24LN510- a documented TCP site. Dates ranged from June to August 2022	FCRPS	N	N	N

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Project	Author	Document Date	Document Title	Description of Work Conducted	Funding Source	Identification	Evaluation	Treatment
Grand Coulee								
	Luevano, Lucille, Crystal Miller, and Arrow Coyote	2022	2022 TCP Forms for TCP 21 TCP 24, TCP 30, TCP 47, and TCP 52. Grand Coulee Dam Project Area Mainstem, Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties, Washington. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology Program, Nespelem, WA. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration under BPA Contract 73548-124, Task 3b.	Documents the characteristics and significance of TCPs.	FCRPS	Y	N	N

APPENDIX E – PORTLAND DISTRICT PROJECTS

Wana Pa Koot Koot Cooperating Group
Bonneville Lock and Dam/Lake Bonneville, OR and WA,
The Dalles Lock and Dam/Lake Celilo, WA and OR, and
John Day Lock and Dam/Lake Umatilla, WA and OR

FY 2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress):

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: There were no new inventories conducted within the APEs of the Bonneville, The Dalles, or John Day Projects during FY 2022 utilizing joint BPA/Corps FCRPS Program funds. Further, no acres were resurveyed with FCRPS Program funds during FY 2022. No new archaeological sites were recorded within the Project APEs during FY 2022, but three sites were added to the total count due to record cleanup (35WS745 in the Bonneville Pool; 45KL2516 in The Dalles Pool; 35MW214 in the John Day Pool). Further, several sites were merged in The Dalles Project APE (45KL289 merged with 45KL778; 45KL38 merged with 45KL287, 45KL295, and 45KL2290; and 45KL284 merged with 45KL285 and KL576). A total of 71 sites were monitored with FCRPS funds and site updates were completed for 32 sites. During FY 2022, the Corps continued to develop plans for identifying and contacting private landowners within the APE of the Bonneville Project to request access for archaeological inventory. The agencies expect to achieve the program goal of identifying and contacting landowners within the Bonneville Project APE by the end of FY 2024.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (CTWSRO) completed a HPRCSIT study within The Dalles Project area during FY 2022. The Nez Perce Tribe completed a TCP inventory within the John Day Project APE and identified five new TCPs. The Nez Perce Tribe also monitored TCPs within The Dalles and Bonneville Project APEs during FY 2022. As of the end of FY 2022, a cumulative total of 100 TCPs and/or HPRCSITs have been identified within the Bonneville Project APE, 88 within The Dalles Project APE and 82 within the John Day Project APE.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: The Oregon SHPO concurred that 13 sites in the John Day Project APE are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Appendix L). The Corps continues to work on completing determinations of eligibility of The Dalles Lock and Dam and the John Day Lock and Dam. No properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during FY 2022.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: The Portland District did not complete any determinations of eligibility for TCPs or HPRCSITs during FY 2022. This was due to current issues with the Oregon SHPO being able to accept and review TCP or HPRCSIT reports which contain sensitive information they have determined is not protected under state laws.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Site Monitoring: The CTWSRO monitored 10 archaeological sites on the Oregon shore of Bonneville Project and 13 sites on the Oregon shore of The Dalles Project in FY 2022. The Yakama Nation monitored 3 sites on the Washington shore of the Bonneville Project, 10 sites on the Washington shore of The Dalles Project, and 14 sites on the Washington shore of the John Day Project in FY 2022. The CTUIR monitored 10 sites on the Washington shore and 11 sites on the Oregon shore of the John Day Project. The Nez Perce Tribe monitored one TCP in the Bonneville Project and five TCPs in The Dalles Project in FY 2022.

Site Protection/Stabilization: During FY 2022, the Corps completed installation of a fence along the Corps' property boundary along the John Day River within the John Day Project APE. The fencing is necessary to protect several archaeological sites that are being trampled by cattle encroaching from adjacent properties. In April 2022, the Wana Pa Koot Koot Cooperating Group was able to visit the site (Figures E-1 and E-2). Corps, CTWSRO, Nez Perce Tribe, CTUIR, CRTIFE, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and John Day Project staff were all in attendance.

Public Education: The CTUIR Cultural Resources Protection Program partnered with the CTUIR Department of Children and Family Services, Family Engagement Project, and Tribal Fisherman to provide education and knowledge about First Foods. This included gathering beargrass and huckleberries on Mount Adams and the Nciwana Excursion to Cascade Locks (Figures E-3 and E-4). The Yakama Nation Cultural Resources Program took a group of students and teachers from the Yakama Nation Tribal Summer School to Columbia Hills State Park to tour the petroglyphs (Figure E-5). Gregg Kiona (Yakama) spoke about the importance of the petroglyphs, their history (including removal and return), and the cultural resource laws that ensure their protection and preservation. The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission hosted a training on the Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) in December 2021.

Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation: During FY 2022, the Corps continued to develop a standalone Historic Properties Management Plan/Cultural Resources Management Plan (HPMP/CRMP) for The Dalles Project in accordance with the requirements of the SWPA as well as the Corps' internal requirements. The Corps continues to address comments from consulting parties and will submit a revised draft in FY 2023. The agencies expect to achieve the program goal of completing and distributing the standalone HPMP/CRMP for The Dalles Project by the end of FY 2023.

The Corps completed field work for a damage assessment for 35UM1 during FY 2022. However, the report will be finalized in FY 2023 and therefore will be included in future annual report appendices.

During FY 2022, the Corps continued to coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the CTUIR, and conservator J. Claire Dean to address adverse effects a USFWS sign is having on a rock image site at Telegraph Island within the John Day Project APE (Figure E-6). The Corps and USFWS developed a treatment plan form with input from Wana Pa Koot Koot (WPKK) during FY 2022.

4) **CURATION** (additions or changes in collections status)

The Burke Museum, Yakama Museum, and Tamástslíkt Cultural Institute continue to house collections from Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Projects. The Burke Museum rehoused collections associated with 15 sites in Skamania and Klickitat Counties, Washington during FY 2022.

5) **ISSUES**

Sites in the John Day Project had repeated incidents of looting, creating significant damage to important historic properties. Portland District staff is working with Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement (CRITFE) and consulting tribes to document the damage and prevent further incidents.

There are ongoing issues regarding the confidentiality of sensitive information for tribal TCP and HPRSIT documentation being submitted to the Oregon SHPO. Oregon public record laws currently exempt archaeological site records from being disclosed in response to public records requests, but there is no explicit exemption that would prevent TCP or HPRCSIT records from being disclosed. The Corps is working closely with the Oregon SHPO to develop a workaround, but this has not been fully resolved.

In FY 2022, the Corps and BPA both experienced staffing turnover and a loss of institutional knowledge. Corps Program Manager Liz Oliver left the agency in July; Greg Anderson left BPA in April, and Kevin Cannell moved to another section of BPA in FY 2022.

6) PHOTOS



Figure E-1. New fence (completed in FY 2022) at John Day Narrows to prevent cattle from trampling eligible archaeological sites.



Figure E-2. WPKK site visit to the John Day Narrows in April 2022. From left to right: Kristen Tiede (CTUIR), Liz Oliver (Corps), and Robert Taylor (Nez Perce Tribe).



Figure E-3. CTUIR Public Outreach and Education Specialist teaches how to cut Pacific lamprey at the Nciwana Excursion, Cascade Locks, Oregon, July 2022 (photo from CTUIR CRPP).



Figure E-4. Participants in the Nciwana Excursion learning to filet and can salmon, Cascade Locks, Oregon, July 2022 (photo from CTUIR CRPP).



Figure E-5. Yakama Nation Tribal Summer School students and teachers in front of “She Who Watches,” July 26, 2022 (photo by Gregg Kiona, Yakama Nation Cultural Resources Department).



Figure E-6. USFWS sign impacting a rock image site in the John Day Project.

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APPENDIX F – WALLA WALLA DISTRICT PROJECTS

Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group

McNary Lock and Dam/Lake Wallula, WA and OR; Ice Harbor Lock and Dam/Lake Sacajawea, WA; Lower Monumental Lock and Dam/Lake West, WA; Little Goose Lock and Dam/Lake Bryan, WA; Lower Granite Lock and Dam/Lower Granite Lake, WA and ID; Dworshak Dam and Reservoir, ID

FY 2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: The archaeology/historic structures numbers reflect archaeological sites and structures that are greater than 50 years of age located on Corps managed lands, as well as sites and structures within the Direct Effects APE. The Direct Effects APE includes a variety of areas, such as lands that were acquired by the Corps and then disposed of when they were no longer needed, areas acquired for flowage easements, or areas that were never owned by the Corps but are within a certain distance of the reservoirs. These areas outside of Corps land are owned or managed by private landowners, state and local governments, and federal agencies, including Department of Energy, the Corps Portland District, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service, as well as the Nez Perce Tribe. The current counts are summarized in Table F-1. It should be noted that there are several known structures that are off Corps land but in the Direct Effects APE that are not currently captured in the Corps data, and they will be added to the Corps data in subsequent years. Structures that have been recorded as archaeological sites and assigned site numbers are just shown once in the table as sites; however, this distinction may change in future reporting.

Table F-1. Sites on land currently owned by the Corps, as well as those off Corps managed land within the Direct Effects APE.

Project	Corps Owned	Not Owned, but in Direct Effect APE*	Total (sites and structures)
McNary	135 sites, 34 structures	128 sites, 5 structures	302
Ice Harbor	55 sites, 2 structures	3 sites	60
Lower Monumental	187 sites, 9 structures	12 sites	208
Little Goose	114 sites, 2 structures	3 sites	119
Lower Granite	160 sites, 12 structures	14 sites, 7 structures	193
Dworshak	370 sites, 1 structure	40 sites	411
Total (sites and structures)	1,081	212	1,293

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The number of archaeological sites located on Corps managed land at McNary remains the same at 135 sites. Two sites, 45FR14/101 and 45FR15, were officially combined into one site, which resulted in a decrease of one site. However, we learned that the Corps owns the island where 45BN45/186 is located; therefore, there was an increase of one site. There are also 34 structures on McNary project lands, including one newly recorded resource, that are part of the built environment, for a grand total of 169 archaeological sites and structures. There are also 128 sites and 5 structures that are within the Corps McNary APE, but they are on lands that are not managed by the Corps. The site count decreased by one, as site 45FR45/186 was previously thought to not be on Corps land. Therefore, the total sites and structures for the McNary Direct Effect APE remains the same at 302.

The number of archaeological sites on Corps managed land at Ice Harbor has remained the same at 55 sites. There are also two structures on Corps managed land at Ice Harbor. Within the Corps Ice Harbor APE but on non-Corps land, three sites have been documented. Therefore, the total sites and structures count for the Ice Harbor Direct Effect APE remains the same at 60.

The number of archaeological sites on Corps managed lands at Lower Monumental has decreased by one to 187 sites. The decrease is because one site was found through monitoring to have two different site numbers. There are also nine built environment resources on Project land at Lower Monumental, three of which were recorded at Lyons Ferry State Park campground in 2022. There are 12 sites within the Corps Lower Monumental APE that are on not on Corps land. Therefore, the total sites and structures for the Lower Monumental Direct Effect APE has increased by two to 208.

The number of archaeological sites on Corps managed land at Little Goose remains the same at 114 sites. There are two structures documented on Corps managed land at Little Goose. Lastly, there are three sites that are within the Corps Little Goose APE, but they are on non-Corps land. Therefore, the total sites and structures for the Little Goose Direct Effect APE remains the same at 119.

The number of archaeological sites for the Lower Granite Project lands remains the same at 160 sites. There are now 12 documented structures at Lower Granite. One structure that is less than 50 years old was noted during a survey; the Idaho SHPO determined that the structure was not an eligible resource and the Corps agreed. There are also 14 sites and 7 structures that are within the Corps Lower Granite APE that are on non-Corps land. Therefore, the total sites and structures for the Lower Granite Direct Effect APE has been revised to 193.

The number of archaeological sites at Dworshak on Corps land remains the same at 370 sites. There are 40 sites located off Corps land but within in the Dworshak Direct Effect APE, which remains the same as last year. Therefore, the total number of sites and structures for Dworshak remains the same at 411.

A surface intensive archaeological survey was conducted by Colville Confederated Tribes (CCT) archaeologists at Lower Monumental Project. The work was conducted as part of the FY 2022 workshop contract, which has a task for high priority survey. The survey was originally proposed to be completed in a high priority survey area near the dam, but instead was

shifted to an area that had recently burned in a wildfire, as allowed by the contract requirements. The contractor surveyed 62 acres at Texas Rapids Habitat Management Unit in September 2022, and no new sites were found.

The FCRPS long-term goals call for inventory of non-Corps land within the APE. This process includes identifying land for survey and sending letters to landowners requesting access. During FY 2022, the Corps sent letters requesting access to priority parcels for inventory of non-Corps lands within the Lower Granite project. As part of the FY 2021 PKC Spring Workshop deliverable, the CTUIR, CCT, and Nez Perce identified priority areas for survey at McNary, and during FY 2022 the Corps worked with its real estate division to identify land for survey.

TCPs/HPRCSITs: The number of TCPs at McNary has decreased by 8 from 103 to 95. The decrease is due to updating and removing old documentation from the feature class that the Corps uses to track TCP information. One TCP at McNary has been formally evaluated and was concurred eligible by the Keeper for the NRHP but has not been formally listed. The CCT provided additional information to the Corps about a TCP at McNary, which is now tracked and considered during Section 106 reviews, but has not been formally documented.

The Yakama and the CTUIR completed TCP monitoring documentation as part of cultural resources monitoring contracts. The Yakama completed documentation for monitoring at two TCPs at McNary, which was reported in a confidential appendix to the site monitoring report. The CTUIR completed monitoring visits to five HPRCSITs at McNary as part of their site monitoring contract and completed an update to the form for HPRCSIT 4. The monitoring was completed in FY 2021 and reported in a confidential appendix to the site monitoring report, which was submitted in FY 2022.

There are 46 TCPs at Ice Harbor. None of them has been formally evaluated through a concurrence determination with SHPO. The CTUIR completed monitoring visits to four HPRCSITs at Ice Harbor as part of their site monitoring contract. The monitoring was completed in FY 2021 and reported in a confidential appendix to the site monitoring report, which was submitted in FY 2022.

The number of TCPs at Lower Monumental has decreased by 4, from 81 to 77. The decrease is due to updating and removing old documentation from the feature class that the Corps uses to track TCP information. Four of those TCPs have been formally evaluated and found eligible through a concurrence determination with SHPO. The FY 2021 report only noted that one TCP had been concurred eligible; the other three were concurred eligible in 2011, so this is not a new determination.

The number of TCPs at Little Goose has increased by 3 to 25. The increase is due to updating and removing old documentation from the feature class that the Corps uses to track TCP information. None of the Little Goose TCPs has been formally evaluated through a concurrence determination with SHPO.

The number of TCPs at Lower Granite has decreased by 3 to 49. The decrease is due to updating and removing old documentation from the feature class that the Corps uses to track

TCP information. None of the Lower Granite TCPs has been formally evaluated through a concurrence determination with SHPO.

The number of TCPs at Dworshak has increased by 6 to 27. The increase is due to updating and removing old documentation from the feature class that the Corps uses to track TCP information. None of the Dworshak TCPs has been formally evaluated through a concurrence determination with SHPO. Some of the resources are located on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, and those would be evaluated through a concurrence determination with the Nez Perce Tribe.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: The Corps tracks the evaluation status for sites within the FCRPS Direct Effect APE, including sites located on Corps land, as well as other sites located off Corps property. Since the Corps does not directly manage the sites off Corps property, the eligibility of these sites is in many cases unknown. However, for the ones that are known, those counts are reported in Table 4.

During FY 2017 and FY 2018, the Corps worked on revisions and corrections to the McNary Lock and Dam and Ice Harbor Lock and Dam NRHP evaluations. The documents were not revised in FY 2022 due to other priorities. The revisions to the evaluations are on hold for the time being while the Corps works on the McNary Project-Specific Programmatic Agreement (PSPA) and HPMP.

During FY 2022, staff at the Oregon SHPO and Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) toured several areas on Corps with cultural resources section staff. The purpose of the visit was to discuss structures and areas that were 50 years of age or greater, where eligibility is being considered during current or upcoming undertakings. The Oregon SHPO and DAHP staff toured McNary Dam on June 21, 2022. DAHP staff also toured Columbia Park and the Bateman Island Causeway at McNary on June 21, 2022, and the Lyons Ferry State Park Campground at Lower Monumental on June 22, 2022.

During FY 2022, the Corps evaluated ten resources at McNary within Columbia Park for NRHP eligibility as part of two non-FCRPS undertakings. The undertaking was on behalf of the City of Kennewick, for the proposed removal of buildings and structures associated with the abandoned Columbia Park Campground as well as three other abandoned buildings in the western part of the park, and a fourth building that had been damaged in a fire. All those resources were concurred not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

During FY 2022, the Corps also received concurrence determinations for two resources recorded during other non-FCRPS undertakings. Pasco Levee 12-2 located at McNary was documented and concurred eligible. The Idaho SHPO determined that a City of Lewiston water intake at Lower Granite was not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and the Corps agrees with that determination.

The Corps also worked on corrections to the Rock Imagery Multiple Property Nomination. The document was originally prepared and reviewed by the PKC in January 2014

and submitted to the SHPOs in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho in October 2014. Due to significant comments from Oregon SHPO, the document was put on hold while the Corps discussed how to address the comments. Ultimately, the Corps decided to not address the Oregon comments, since there were no contributing properties in Oregon, and to concentrate on the comments from Washington SHPO. During FY 2021, the Corps made edits and provided the updated document to PKC participants for review and comment. Minimal comments were received, and the final document was submitted to DAHP, the Idaho SHPO, and the Nez Perce Tribe for eligibility concurrence and signature in FY 2022. DAHP signed the MPN on August 3, 2022. The Idaho SHPO did not sign the MPN but had previously concurred with the eligibility determination for site 10NP287. The Nez Perce Tribe did not sign the MPN, but submitted comments for the 10CW1 form, which the Corps will address in FY 2023. The Corps has considered these resources as eligible in Washington since 2014 when the MPN was originally submitted; therefore, the eligibility numbers for the recent concurrence have not changed.

During FY 2022 the PKC revisited the status of drafting a Stone Feature Multiple Property Nomination. The Corps initially drafted the document in 2015, which was put on hold due to multiple concerns by the Corps. During FY 2022, the PKC conducted two sessions of an interest-based problem-solving exercise to gauge interest in development of a Stone Feature Multiple Property Nomination to streamline eligibility and speak to significance to guide further treatment and mitigation. The PKC compiled and distributed a table with all 207 stone feature types, along with existing eligibility, and achieved consensus to develop the MPN. During FY 2023, the PKC Spring Workshop deliverable will be to review a draft Scope of Work that will be used as a future task or mitigation contract, to provide statements of significance for each stone feature type and address eligibility criteria that will be used to compile the MPN.

TCPs/HPRCSITs: No TCP or HPRCSIT evaluation was conducted during FY 2022.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Site Monitoring: TCP and archaeological site visits were conducted June 7-8, 2022, as part of the PKC Cooperating Group at McNary (seven archaeological sites and Two Sisters) and Little Goose (seven sites). Participants included representatives from the CCT, Yakama, Wanapum, Nez Perce, BPA, and the Corps. Recommendations included ongoing monitoring of shoreline erosion, and stabilization using riprap, planting, or with driftwood or boulders; closure of sensitive areas to the public; installation of "Leave No Trace signage;" having Corps staff with other specialties (biologist) visit sites and provide planting and/or weed eradication recommendations; talking with adjacent landowners about agricultural spraying; closing and rehabilitating unauthorized shoreline access trails; reviewing site files and existing literature; continuing to deal with encroachments onto Corps land and sites by adjacent landowners; communicating results of encroachment work; and involving the PKC when appropriate.

Archaeological site monitoring was conducted by Corps cultural resources staff at McNary, Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Lower Granite, and Dworshak during FY 2020, FY 2021, and FY 2022. The monitoring results were not written up during FY 2022 due to other priorities and are not reported in Table 8. It is the hope that these results will be communicated to

the PKC in FY 2023.

A contract for site monitoring and documentation at McNary (14 sites) was awarded to the Yakama in FY 2020. The contract also includes documentation of indirect effects and other relevant information observed for TCPs in the area. The fieldwork was delayed until FY 2022 due to COVID-19 restrictions. The monitoring work was completed in November 2021, during which time 14 sites were monitored; one of those sites, previously recorded as a cemetery, was also redocumented as an archaeological site. Much of the work was conducted at sites in or close to the Tri-Cities and impacts observed included erosion along shorelines and islands which led to exposed artifacts and features, undermining of trees, growth of invasive plants, visitor impacts from recreation trails, fire rings, hunting blinds, trash, possible looting, and infrastructure development. TCP information was documented in a confidential appendix.

A contract for site monitoring and documentation at McNary (18 sites) and Ice Harbor (10 sites) was awarded to the CTUIR in late FY 2020. The contract also included documentation of indirect effects and other relevant information observed for HPRCSITs in the area. The fieldwork and reporting were delayed due to COVID-19, and monitoring was completed between April and June 2021, with completion of the final report and forms in FY 2022. During the monitoring, the CTUIR also updated the site form for 45BN14/1656 to include areas where artifacts had been found during prior testing and site projects. While some of the sites monitored were in the Tri-Cities, others were mainly in surrounding areas, and impacts observed were similar to, but slightly different from, those observed by the Yakama. The observed impacts included shifting sand obscuring site deposits, shoreline erosion, erosion of riprap, offroad vehicle tracks, graffiti, campfire rings, trash, and growth of invasive plants. One of the impacts observed included planting of native plants by an avocational group within an archaeological site, an action which was previously allowed by the Corps but later rescinded following documentation of artifacts in the planting area. HPRCSIT information was documented in a confidential appendix.

Two of the FY 2021 and three of the FY 2022 workshop contracts included a task for site monitoring. This task was included in the workshop contracts so that the results would be reported on a form soon after monitoring, and instead of having a report summarizing the results, only forms would be submitted, quickly reviewed, and the results discussed during workshop meetings. The completed monitoring forms are distributed to cooperating group participants on a quarterly schedule. Some of the FY 2021 tasks were completed in FY 2021, but due to COVID-19 and contracting delays, others were pushed to FY 2022 and are being reported this year.

During FY 2021, the CTUIR were awarded a monitoring task in the workshop contract for monitoring at nine archaeological sites and one legendary site, Two Sisters, at McNary. The CTUIR completed their workshop monitoring fieldwork in October 2021 and submitted the monitoring forms during the first quarter of FY 2022. Many of these sites were found to be in good or fair condition, with minimal impacts, while others had more extensive impacts from non-native vegetation, graffiti, fire pits, roads, shoreline erosion, and trash.

As part of the FY 2022 workshop contract, the CTUIR were assigned monitoring at 15

sites located at McNary. The monitoring forms for this task were not submitted in FY 2022 and will be reported in FY 2023.

As part of a separate contract in FY 2021, the CCT were assigned to monitoring at 17 sites, 15 at Lower Monumental and 2 at Little Goose. Originally, this contract was to be a task in the workshop contract, but was later awarded separately due to contracting difficulties; therefore, like the other workshop contracts, this contract was for monitoring forms only. As the monitoring forms cannot currently be submitted on WISAARD, the Corps wrote a brief memo following a simple report template and submitted the forms on WISAARD during FY 2022 so they may be available to others. The sites were monitored in FY 2021 and FY 2022, and impacts observed included those from rock fall and weathering, non-native plants, dune erosion, cattle trampling, bird droppings, road and railroad use, park development, and graffiti. Recommendations included guidance to update maps, avoid impacts to sites, post signage, reestablish native vegetation, communicate location concerns to Corps staff who maintain the area, limited archaeological testing, remove graffiti, conduct further research, update site documentation, and continue monitoring.

As part of the FY 2022 workshop contract, the CCT monitored 15 sites, 10 at Lower Monumental and 5 at Little Goose. The deliverable for this task was completion of the monitoring form; therefore, a final summary report was not required. Impacts observed included non-native vegetation, rock fall, dirt roads, cattle trespass, modern trash, and Corps Habitat Management Unit (HMU) management. Recommendations included ongoing monitoring, expanding site boundaries to include outlying artifacts, conducting further research into historic occupation of the area, and reestablishing native vegetation.

During FY 2021, the Nez Perce were awarded a monitoring task in the workshop contract to monitor 11 sites at Dworshak. The contract was later modified, and five additional sites were added at Little Goose and five at Dworshak. The Nez Perce submitted the original 11 Dworshak forms in FY 2021, which were finalized and distributed to the cooperating group that year, and the remaining 10 forms for Little Goose and Dworshak were submitted in FY 2022. The impacts at the five sites monitored at Little Goose in FY 2022 included those from shoreline erosion, non-native vegetation, HMU maintenance, and visitor use. The five Dworshak sites monitored in FY 2022 were all more severely impacted from erosion, since all the sites are in the drawdown zone. Impacts observed included erosion and deposition related to the drawdown, mini-camp development, cattle grazing, recreators burning stumps, garbage, and target shooting.

During FY 2022, the Nez Perce were awarded a monitoring task in the 2022 workshop contract. The task included monitoring at 15 sites. The monitoring forms for this task were not submitted in FY 2022 and will be reported in FY 2023.

Site Protection/Stabilization: Columbia Park (45BN52) was stabilized in FY 2019. During FY 2021, the PKC conducted a site visit to Columbia Park and noted that while the stabilization was holding, the plantings had largely failed and weeds had taken over. A Corps biologist conducted a visit to the site in late FY 2021 to assess the situation and recommendations were provided to the PKC in FY 2022. The biologist noted several issues,

including: 1) that the geotechnical bags had been filled with sand and stone, creating a concrete-like structure that roots could not penetrate; 2) the plastic matting had been placed in a way that prevented tap roots from reaching the water table; 3) the conditions of the slope required a more vertical structure than had originally been designed; and 4) in certain areas, excessive foot traffic had limited the amount of growth. The recommendations ranged from a rebuild of the stabilization effort by replacing some of the geo-bags and geo-fabric, to smaller treatments, including removal of invasive plants, planting of native plants, irrigation during the summer months, adding topsoil, and management adjustments, such as signage, establishing a planting buffer zone, and planting thorny plants in areas where access needs to be restricted. As a next step, the Corps biologist will develop a planting and weed eradication plan based on the ideas presented. The PKC will then review the plan and develop a Treatment Plan Form (TPF) Addendum accordingly.

Several attempts have been made to combat aeolian (wind) erosion by spreading native grass seed at site 45BN191 at McNary. While results have varied, a PKC site visit in FY 2022 revealed that the past FY 2018, FY 2020, and FY 2021 seeding efforts have largely failed. Erosion effects were observed along the southern and western portions of the site. The PKC recommends having a Corps biologist identify different types of plant species that can survive the sandy, windy, and dry conditions.

During the fourth quarter of FY 2019, the Corps awarded a contract to Harris Environmental/Stratum to carry out site documentation and graffiti removal testing at McNary site 45BN1753. Site documentation and graffiti removal testing was conducted during the third and fourth quarters of FY 2020. The contractor redocumented the site using DStretch software and recorded additional panels in two areas at the site. The contractor then conducted graffiti removal testing and camouflage. The results were a striking improvement to the site, though some graffiti has returned in the upper portion of the site, where graffiti has been an ongoing problem. The Corps awarded another contract in FY 2022 to complete documentation and graffiti removal in the upper portion of the site, with work to be completed in FY 2023.

The Corps awarded a contract to the CTUIR during FY 2019 to complete Structure from Motion (SfM) documentation at 45WT242, a rock image site located at Lower Monumental. The rock image panels were previously documented to-scale in FY 2014 and FY 2015. The SfM documentation was placed on hold in 2020 due to the pandemic, but fieldwork was completed in May 2021 and the final deliverable, including a letter report and four 3D models, was provided by mail to PKC participants in January 2022. The 3D models will allow for continued monitoring and tracking for the condition of the at-risk panels and for identification of future treatment possibilities for panels at-risk of collapse or vandalism.

Within the Lower Granite Project, Corps NRM personnel conducted a site visit with representatives from the Nez Perce Tribe to discuss drill seeding that was conducted by the Corps without consultation within a site, as well as impacts from recreational trail use. The Nez Perce requested that a gate be installed on a trail to dissuade bicycle use and that signage be placed to show that a two-track road should not be used by Corps vehicles. These recommendations were meant to reduce recreational impacts to site 10NP151. The Corps

purchased materials for the gate and buck-and-rail fence during FY 2021, and the gate and fence was installed during FY 2022. The fencing was then elongated to stop traffic that was going around the fenceline, and now appears to be working as intended. A TPF was drafted for this effort in FY 2022.

The PKC completed a TPF for plantings and access restrictions at site 45AS99 at Lower Granite. The site was visited during the PKC FY 2021 site visits, during which time the group discussed planting tule along the shoreline in a small cove and removing rocks outlining a small pathway. In FY 2022, the PKC completed a TPF for the proposed work, with rock removal to be conducted by an archaeologist, and the tule to be planted using plants purchased in the local area. The work is scheduled for August of FY 2023.

No site protection/stabilization activities were conducted at Ice Harbor, Little Goose, or Dworshak during FY 2022.

Public Education: During the fourth quarter of FY 2020, the Corps awarded a contract to the CTUIR for rock imagery education. Site 45BN1753 has been affected by ongoing graffiti impacts, and while graffiti removal was conducted during FY 2020, the potential for graffiti to return to the area is an ongoing concern. During FY 2022, the CTUIR completed the final deliverables for the contract, which are rock imagery educational materials to be presented at local schools, including a PowerPoint slideshow, and three lessons for students of various ages. A new contract will be awarded in FY 2023 for the CTUIR to work with the local schools to provide a teacher workshop and provide the lessons to students.

The PKC Group drafted a letter to send to the website owners of a group that show climbing routes, including one near sensitive sites at Lower Granite. The people utilizing the route are installing anchors on a natural feature, which is not allowed. The Corps planned to send the letter in FY 2022; however, the letter was ultimately not sent due to legal questions. The Corps and the PKC Group are exploring other options to discourage climbing in this location and encourage climbing elsewhere.

Other Types of Treatment/Alternative Mitigation: The Corps awarded contracts to the CCT, CTUIR, and Nez Perce for partial mitigation of adverse effects to the Palus Canyon TCP caused by the operation and maintenance of the FCRPS. Several contracts were completed or awarded during FY 2022, and progress is summarized below.

The CTUIR were awarded a contract during FY 2020 for Phase II of Palus Canyon mitigation. Their work included research at Washington State University (WSU) into archaeological collections with archaeobotanical remains suitable for further analysis. The work was delayed due to COVID-19 and a final report was submitted during FY 2022. The CTUIR compiled and updated lists of species plant and animal species that have been identified during prior analysis, and identified sites where further analysis was recommended. The CTUIR recommended further faunal analysis for collections from 3 sites, further botanical analysis for remains from 4 sites, and another 14 sites where the assemblages should be further examined to determine if the collections are suitable for faunal and botanical analysis. They also prepared a draft SOW that could be used to solicit a request for proposals to have outside contractors

conduct this work. The work completed at Lower Monumental provides a good template for expanding this type of analysis to other projects, namely at McNary.

The CCT were awarded a contract during FY 2021 for Phase II of Palus Canyon mitigation. Their contract included the conversion of 51 legacy videos from unstable media, including cassettes, MiniDiscs, and VHS, to a stable digital format. The contractor also conducted a site visit and oral history work with tribal elders at Palus Canyon TCP. The visit was conducted April 24-27, 2022. The elders visited the Palus Canyon TCP, as well as other culturally significant areas at McNary, Ice Harbor, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Projects.

The Nez Perce were awarded a contract during FY 2022 that continues with the ongoing Palus Canyon TCP research (Phase 2), related development of another ESRI Story Map and Geodatabase, as well as entering data collected under prior contracts into a user-friendly software system. The final deliverable for this contract is due during FY 2023.

The Yakama were awarded a contract during FY 2020 for Phase I of Palus Canyon mitigation. Their work included identifying potential subcontractors for preparation of sample products for interpretative information for Tribal members. The Yakama researched different companies and types of products available, and prepared a final report, selecting a subcontractor for future work. Phase II of the mitigation to produce the interpretative material (a video) was awarded during FY 2022 and the contract is due for completion in FY 2024.

In FY 2022, the PKC chose to segment their February cooperating group meeting into individual meetings with each tribe to discuss the status of any ongoing Palus Canyon TCP mitigations and to discuss additional sites or TCPs of interest for mitigation. The FY 2022 Spring Workshop deliverable was for cooperating group participants to provide a status update on their Palus Canyon TCP mitigations. The deliverable was meant to provide information about whether there are any long-term foreseeable alternative mitigations/treatments on the horizon, or whether a shift to focusing alternative/creative mitigations on other historic properties is needed. The CTUIR, Yakama, and CCT indicated that they would prefer to concentrate on TCP mitigation efforts at McNary, while the NPT indicated a desire to focus on TCP mitigation efforts at Lower Granite.

The FY 2022 Fall Workshop deliverable was also focused on mitigation. The Yakama and CCT submitted mitigation proposals to address effects at a site of concern; these proposals can be incorporated into a TPF to be implemented later. The Yakama proposals were to develop treatment options for site 45FR621 at McNary, and for further research and documentation of TCPs at McNary and for Palus Canyon at Lower Monumental. The CCT submitted a proposal for development of visitor center exhibits at Ice Harbor and Lower Granite Dams, to mitigate for adverse effects to TCPs at Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, and Lower Granite. The proposals from the CTUIR and Nez Perce will be discussed in the FY 2023 annual report.

During FY 2020, the Corps awarded a contract to New South Associates, subcontracted to AINW, for archaeological collection analysis of McNary site 45FR14/15/101. Large excavations were conducted at the site in 1967, and the final results of the excavation were never written up. The final report was completed during FY 2022. The analysis confirmed that the site

is a significant village site, settled at least 7,800 years ago. The contract included analysis of over 19,000 artifacts in the collections, including shell and bone artifacts, some 1,726 lithic tools, and a sample of the faunal remains. The contractor also discussed previous work with the original site excavator, conducted two site visits to verify locations of original excavations and current infrastructure, completed a site form update, and provided recommendations for park management.

Enhanced monitoring of a feature exposed in an eroding cutbank at McNary site 45FR004 continued in FY 2022, involving updated measurements from rebar reference stakes. The eroding feature was initially observed in FY 2011, the placement of reference stakes took place in FY 2019, and efforts for enhanced monitoring have taken place annually ever since. The slumping of the cut bank is apparently slowing due to the stabilizing effect of existing vegetation, mostly wild rye. Annual monitoring will continue with measurements taken as needed.

During FY 2020, a TPF was prepared to address numerous recreational impacts at site 45WW013 at McNary, included installation of a sign ("No Digging or collecting of Artifacts on Federal Land") and placement of fill dirt in an excavated area. During FY 2021, the site was visited by the Corps in preparation of TPF implementation, and updated recommendations were provided, including to place boulders at an unauthorized access point, additional signage, and to have a Corps Ranger discuss the access issues with the adjacent landowner. Portions of the revised treatment were implemented on November 29, 2021, including installation of signs, placement of fill dirt, and discussions with the adjacent landowner. The Corps planned to place boulders at the unauthorized access point in FY 2022; however, this part of the treatment was not completed and will be revisited in FY 2023.

Four TPFs were prepared during FY 2022. The first TPF addendum covered Phase 2 (conversion of legacy traditional use videos, elder visits, and oral history work) mitigation work conducted by the CCT at Palus Canyon. The second TPF was an addendum for proposed phased shoreline stabilization work at McNary site 45BN202. The third TPF was an addendum to addressing changing visitor-caused conditions, including placement of bags of sediment in the site to fill holes, and placement of boulders and signs with rules and boulders near site 45WW13 at McNary. The fourth TPF was for planting of tule and removal of rocks marking an informal trail in Lower Granite site 45AS99.

Lastly, in FY 2021, civil survey was funded for three high priority sites (45BN23, 45BN24, and 45BN329) at McNary to better establish specific areas of concern for future treatment designs. While the Corps received the results from these surveys in FY 2022, the Corps is awaiting interpretation by Corps survey staff in FY 2023.

4) CURATION (additions or changes in collections status)

The Walla Walla District currently curates FCRPS collections with WSU, University of Idaho, University of Oregon, and the Wanapum Heritage Center. The Walla Walla District also recently found out that there are two small collections from McNary located at Central Washington University and Eastern Washington University that will be repatriated by the Corps

under NAGPRA. At the close of FY 2022, the total curated FCRPS-associated collection consisted of 3,719 cubic feet of artifacts and 282 linear feet of records, most of which is held at WSU (3,399 cubic feet collections; 265 linear feet of records). During FY 2022, there was an increase of 11 cubic feet of artifacts for 45CO1. These artifacts had been held by the original site excavator, and the Corps hopes to complete the transfer of the remaining collections from this site during FY 2023.

A contract was awarded during the fourth quarter of FY 2018 for the continued maintenance and rehabilitation of the collection at WSU, and Option Year 3 of the contract was completed during FY 2022. Collections rehabilitated during FY 2022 included 5 cubic feet of artifacts associated with site 10CW5 at Dworshak.

There were no inadvertent discoveries of human remains or NAGPRA repatriations during FY 2022. The Corps planned to complete NAGPRA notices for human remains and funerary objects from legacy collections, but they were not completed due to the shortage of Corps staff and funding issues.

The Corps Northwestern Division has been involved in a collections consolidation study headed by the Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) since FY 2015. During FY 2021, the final regionalization report was provided to consulting tribes, including those in the PKC. The final report confirms that the Kennewick Man collections will remain at Wanapum Heritage Center under the terms of the existing MOU, and that the Corps will eventually consolidate NWW collections region in one to two facilities located on the Plateau. The ownership of collections that were excavated on what is now Corps land, but prior to Corps acquiring the land has not been unresolved. The Corps anticipates awarding the new Plateau contract in FY 2025 or later. Therefore, the NWW is proceeding with a new contract with WSU for a base year and four option years, to be awarded beginning in September 2023.

The Corps reviewed two research proposals for the loan of a Corps collections during FY 2022. One loan was for the non-destructive use of vitrophyre artifacts from a Dworshak site collection located on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation. The Nez Perce had already reviewed the proposal, and the Corps granted the request. The other loan was for non-destructive analysis of a mastodon mandible, a fossil thought to be approximately 6 million years old. The mandible has been analyzed and was put on display at the Wanapum Heritage Center. After that 6-month loan ends, the fossil will be permanently displayed at the Ice Harbor Visitor Center.

5) ISSUES

Facilitator: During FY 2019, BPA awarded a contract to Gayla M. Ernst Meeting Facilitation have a facilitator participate in two PKC workshops and a business meeting in Lapwai, and to prepare a Situation Assessment. The facilitator conducted interviews with PKC participants to investigate group dynamics, generate common interests, and provide recommendations that could lead to a better functioning workgroup. The PKC reviewed these recommendations, came to consensus on which recommendations to implement, and is actively implementing and assigning actions to these recommendations. With agreement that a facilitator was of great benefit to the PKC's ability to come to consensus and work through difficult topics

of discussion, BPA awarded a second one-year contract during the first quarter of FY 2020 to the same contractor for group facilitation during that year and, during FY 2021, BPA awarded a multi-year contract to the same contractor for group facilitation. During FY 2022, the contractor continued to provide important facilitation efforts for PKC meetings.

Encroachments: During the FY 2021 Spring Workshop, a panel was held to discuss and answer questions regarding encroachments onto Corps land, usually by adjacent landowners. Representatives from the Corps answered questions about the types of encroachments tracked, ranging from dumping grass clippings to construction of structures. General geographic information systems (GIS) data was provided to PKC members. During the FY 2022 Fall Workshop, a full panel open discussion was held with PKC and Corps staff to voice concerns.

HPMP: During the FY 2020 August Workshop, the PKC discussed the merits of preparing an HPMP for McNary versus a PSPA, and decided to proceed with the PSPA. The Agencies decided to move forward with preparation of an HPMP as well. A draft of the McNary PSPA and HPMP was prepared and discussed during multiple PKC meetings during FY 2021 and FY 2022, and a draft was sent out for review to PKC Participants in the first quarter of FY 2022, with comments due during the second quarter of FY 2022. A more formal review of the document, with emails to the Tribal Chairs was sent in July 2022, and comments were due by September 30. The HPMP and PSPA are due to be finalized during FY 2023.

Timíimap Cooperating Group: On December 14, 2020, the Nez Perce Tribe Chairman sent a letter to the Corps, requesting that the Corps and BPA form a separate cooperating group with the Nez Perce Tribe to discuss cultural resources issues related to Dworshak Dam and Lake. Dworshak is a storage reservoir in Clearwater County, Idaho with a significant annual reservoir drawdown that exposes and impacts hundreds of archaeological sites. The southern part of the reservoir, as well as portions of the Dworshak Indirect Effect APE downstream of the dam, are located on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation. The Corps and BPA held internal meetings to discuss the details regarding forming this cooperating group, including those related to finding funding for administering the new group, were it to be formed. In September 2021, the Northwestern Division prepared a memorandum summarizing the issues and providing support for creation of a new Dworshak-specific Cooperating Group. The new cooperating group, named Timíimap after the important fishing site at Bruce's Eddy that was inundated by Dworshak Dam and Lake, was officially approved by leadership at the Walla Walla District of the Corps and began work in FY 2023. The new Dworshak cooperating group accomplishments will be discussed in a separate appendix in the FY 2023 annual report.

Pandemic: There were numerous delays, modifications, and other changes to contracts and meeting dates in FY 2020, FY 2021, and FY 2022 due to the pandemic. These changes were made for health and safety reasons. In FY 2021, all workshops and business meetings were held as teleconferences. The FY 2021 PKC site visits were conducted together as a group, with all the activities taking place outdoors, and only fully vaccinated participants were allowed to ride on the boat during that portion of the trip (BPA did not attend due to agency COVID-19 restrictions). During FY 2022, the Spring Workshop was held as a teleconference, but the site visits, business meetings held after May, and the Fall Workshop were held in-person. Several of

the site monitoring, collections analysis, and mitigation contracts were delayed due to restrictions; however, many of these contracts were ultimately completed in FY 2022 or early FY 2023.

6) PHOTOS



Figure F-1. Photo of 45FR14/15/101 taken during excavations in 1967 by the Mid-Columbia Archaeological Society. AINW analyzed artifacts from the site and completed a comprehensive summary report of previous research in FY 2022 (Sarjeant et al. 2022, Photo 12; photo courtesy of David Rice).



Figure F-2. Photo of Payos Kuus Cuukwe site visit participants at the Two Sisters TCP at McNary.



Figure F-3. View of a large cutbank within site 45WW101, located at Ice Harbor project. The photo was taken by the CTUIR during monitoring that occurred in 2021, and was reported in FY 2022 (Morton 2022, Figure 7).



Figure F-4. Screenshot showing Structure from Motion 3D documentation completed by the CTUIR at rock image site 45WT242 at Lower Monumental (Steinmetz 2021).



Figure F-5. Site monitoring at 45WT10 by the Nez Perce Tribe at Little Goose in FY 2022. The cutbank, after remaining relatively stable for approximately a decade, has now been undermined by fluctuating water levels.



Figure F-6. Installation of a buck-and-rail fence and gate to discourage recreational impacts to a site at Lower Granite in FY 2022.



Figure F-7. Site monitoring and shovel testing at site 10CW287 by the Nez Perce Tribe at Dworshak in FY 2022.

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APPENDIX G – CHIEF JOSEPH PROJECT

Chief Joseph Cooperating Group Chief Joseph Dam and Rufus Woods Lake, Okanogan and Douglas Counties, WA

FY 2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress):

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: Inventory of accessible Corps owned land within the Chief Joseph Dam (CJD) APE is complete. No inventory was completed within the CJD APE in FY 2022. The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology (CCT H/A) Program submitted final inventory reports for pedestrian surveys conducted in FY 2021 of areas affected by the Cold Springs/Pearl Hill Fire and of the Bureau of Land Management “F” Tract land.

In FY 2021, the CCT H/A completed excavations within an area containing a concentration of approximately 20+ large, doughnut-shaped depressions within the CJD APE. The testing resulted in three artifacts being observed and collected and creation of one new archaeological site, 45OK2532. Due to contract timelines, the results of the excavation effort were reported on in FY 2022.

TCPs/HPRCSITs: Between 2002 and 2007, a CCT H/A survey of TCPs within the CJD APE resulted in the identification of 99 TCPs (Shannon and Moura 2008). Although a good faith effort has been made to identify TCPs at the Project, a new effort to better understand and manage effects of the O&M undertaking on individual TCPs will use new and previously acquired traditional knowledge to record each of the 99 TCPs using FCRPS TCP Inventory Forms. The Corps, beginning in FY 2020 and continuing annually until complete, contracted with the CCT H/A to produce the forms. In FY 2021, the CCT H/A worked on 10 TCP Inventory Forms and the final forms were submitted in November and December of FY 2022. In FY 2022, the CCT H/A completed five TCP Inventory Forms. Due to contract timelines, the final TCP Inventory Forms were submitted in November of FY 2023.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: National Register eligibility recommendations are prepared by the CCT H/A in the form of individual site narratives. In FY 2022, the CCT H/A completed 10 site narratives. Due to the timing of the contract, the final site narratives were submitted in December of FY 2023. Formal evaluations by the Lead Federal Agencies (LFAs) will follow.

Three formal determinations of eligibility were made for sites 45OK250, 45OK01, and 45OK170 in FY 2022. All the sites are part of the Rufus Woods Lake Archaeological District, but formal documentation relating to their eligibility was lacking. In FY 2022, the LFAs completed Treatment Plan Forms for each site formally documenting them as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as both archaeological sites and TCPs.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: Sites 45OK250, 45OK01, and 45OK170 are considered TCPs and were formally evaluated in FY 2022 as eligible for listing on the NRHP.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Site Monitoring: A total of 16 archaeological sites were monitored in FY 2022 but, due to contract timelines and unforeseen issues related to COVID-19, the results of these efforts will be reported in FY 2023. The results of the site condition monitoring effort will inform mitigation and treatment efforts to be prioritized for FY 2023 and out years.

The CCT H/A completed 15 days of shoreline monitoring within the CJD APE in FY 2022. Shoreline monitoring takes place at and near priority sites, including burial sites, to assist with identifying any potential unauthorized collectors, illegal recreational activities, and areas of extensive erosion. The CCT H/A was able to identify and report illegal grazing and recreation activities to the Natural Resource Management office. Litter from people recreating was noted at several sites. No looting or intentional damage to an archaeological site was observed.

Despite the limitations of COVID-19, individuals from the CCT H/A, the Corps, and BPA completed site visits to multiple sites within the CJD APE. Site 45OK01 was visited to assess potential adverse effects caused by erosion and unauthorized cattle grazing. The site visit resulted in a better understanding of the situation at the site and development of more specific treatment ideas such as employing human remain detection dogs, ground penetrating radar (GPR), and potentially stabilizing the eroding bank. Site 45OK170, a rock image site, was visited to assess potential adverse effects from an adjacent roadway and develop more specific treatment ideas. The site visit resulted in the group determining that it is difficult to ascertain the causes of the impacts and, thus, as an initial step, the Corps would seek recommendations from a professional rock image conservator. In addition, site 45OK250 was visited to assess impacts from recreation and erosion. The site visit affirmed the group's intention to employ human remain detection dogs, use GPR to identify unknown features, and continue to develop further treatments.

Site Protection/Stabilization: No site stabilizations were completed in FY 2022.

Public Education: The Corps contracted with the CCT H/A to perform public outreach in FY 2022. The CCT H/A completed five public outreach events. The events included outreach to elementary and high school students, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife interns working within CJD APE, geology graduate students visiting the CJD APE, and a panel session at a regional cultural resource protection summit. In addition, the CCT H/A completed a brochure titled *Places of Traditional Cultural Significance within the Chief Joseph Dam Project* which had been started in FY 2021.

Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation: In FY 2022, the CCT H/A completed artifact photography and rehabilitation of the entire collection from site 45DO243 resulting in 418 digital images. In addition, the CCT H/A are working on a GIS story map of the history of archaeological excavation within the CJD, highlighting site 45DO214, as partial mitigation for adverse effects resulting from O&M of CJD. This story map was expected to be completed in FY

2022; however, due to unforeseen issues related to COVID-19, these efforts will be completed in FY 2023.

The CJD cooperating group made impressive efforts to finalize the CJD Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) in FY 2021 and FY 2022 in accordance with the FCRPS long-term goals. The HPMP was reviewed by all CJD consulting parties with comments received and addressed from BLM, CCT H/A, and SHPO. While all comments were addressed using a comment matrix, upon distribution of the final CJD HPMP, further comments were received that will require additional review and consideration. Concurrence and re-routing of a revised final CJD HPMP will occur in FY 2023.

4) CURATION (additions or changes in collections status)

Collections are stored at the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Repository in Nespelem, WA and managed by the CCT H/A under contract with the Corps. A multi-year effort began in FY 2020 to complete systematic rehabilitation of collections starting with high priority sites. In FY 2022, collections from site 45OK243 were rehabilitated.

A multi-year creative mitigation project also began in FY 2020 to complete photo documentation of tools from select high priority sites at CJD. The rehabilitation and photo documentation effort will be performed simultaneously on an annual basis. In FY 2022, photographs were taken and catalogued from site 45OK243, resulting in 418 digital images. In FY 2023, photography and rehabilitation work is planning to begin on site 45DO242.

5) ISSUES

COVID-19 continued to pose challenges for the CJD cooperating group. The Corps contracted with CCT H/A to complete a story map, but the work was not completed due to impacts from COVID-19. Future work is planned to continue the story map as conditions allow in FY 2023.

Despite these limitations, the CJD cooperating group was successful in meeting FCRPS long-term goals and performance indicators. The CCT H/A played a significant role in the success of the cooperating group. The CJD cooperating group continues to display an impressive effort in meeting FCRPS deadlines and accomplishing FCRPS goals, while continually brainstorming protection measures for the 460+ cultural resources sites within the CJD APE.

6) PHOTOS



Figure G-1. View of cooperating group participants during a site visit.

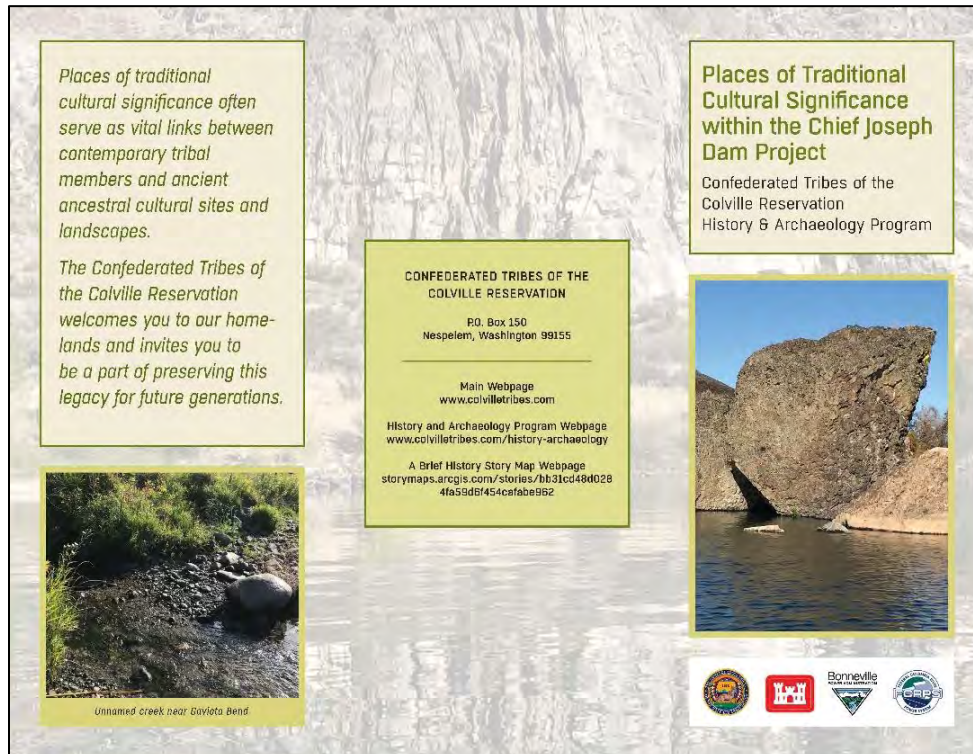


Figure G-2. The cooperating group developed a trifold brochure for public outreach.



Figure G-3. Recent photograph captured from the rehabilitation and photography documentation effort of a projectile point from site 45OK243 housed in CCT Repository (007 CJ79 DO243 Cat 98).

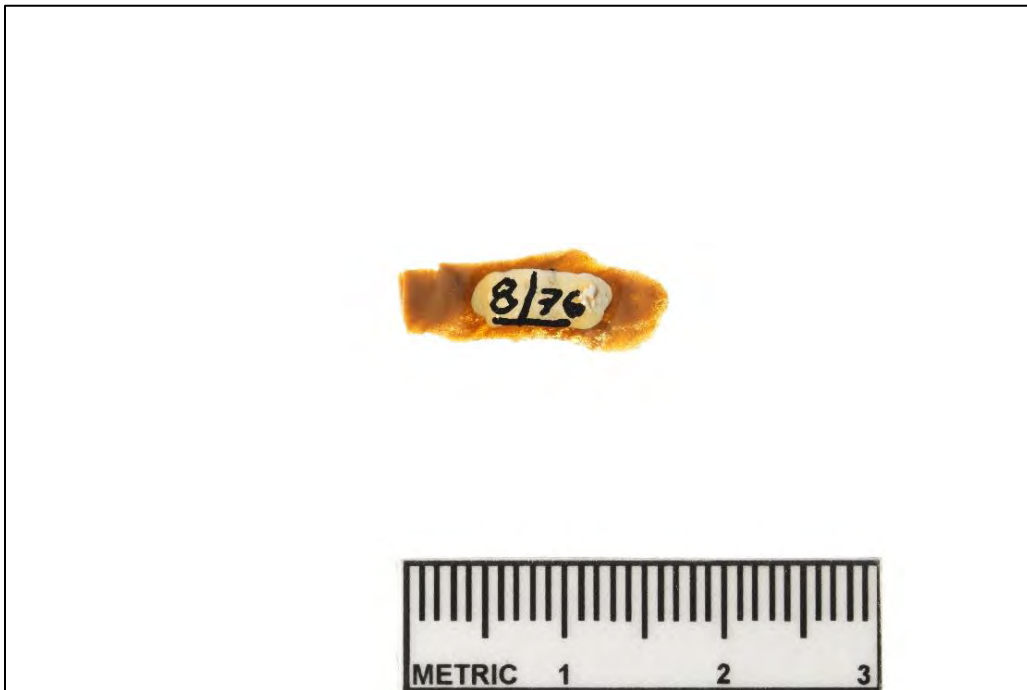


Figure G-4. Recent photograph captured from the rehabilitation and photography documentation effort of a micro blade from site 45OK243 housed in CCT Repository (195 CJ79 DO243 Cat 76).



Figure G-5. Photograph of a shell fragment captured during shoreline monitoring effort.



Figure G-6. Photograph of a modern fire ring disturbance captured during shoreline monitoring effort.

APPENDIX H – ALBENI FALLS PROJECT

Albeni Falls Cooperating Group Albeni Falls Dam/Pend Oreille Lake, ID

FY 2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress):

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: No new inventory work was conducted in the Albeni Falls Dam APE during FY 2022. The Project Managers are working under the assumption that all accessible federal lands in the APE have all been surveyed. In the near future, they would like to work with GIS data to conduct an analysis of all previous surveys to ensure that this is accurate. Aside from federal accessible lands, it is also a long-term goal of the Program to identify and survey private lands within the APE where the Corps has flowage easements. To date, the Seattle District Corps realty department has identified approximately 1,200 parcels, totaling approximately 9,000 acres, that fit this description. Due to the level of effort and funding needed, the cooperating group plans to take a phased approach with the goal of surveying 25 percent over the next 4 years.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: The Albeni Falls cooperating group does not have an official TCPs/HPRCSTs inventory plan in place. The tribal participants of the group prefer to identify, evaluate, and address adverse effects to TCPs/HPRCSTs as the need arises. Due to the discreet nature of this approach, no areas of the APE were inventoried for TCPs/HPRCSTs.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: In FY 2022, no new or previously recorded archaeological/historic structures were evaluated or reevaluated regarding their eligibility for inclusion on National Register of Historic Places. This is a task that will be prioritized in FY 2023 and beyond, as many of the former evaluations completed within the APE are outdated making site treatment candidates difficult for the group to identify.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: No TCPs/HPRCSTs were evaluated in FY 2022.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Site Monitoring: A total of one site was monitored in FY 2022 with FCRPS funds.

During the peak recreation months of May to September, adjacent petroglyph site 10BR05 is to be monitored under a contract. This fiscal year, a new contract was in place and members of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation (CSKT) monitored the sites. During the summer 2022 recreational season, 16 monitoring episodes occurred. Fourteen of those monitoring episodes occurred during FY 2022 (before September 30, 2022). The final two monitoring episodes during the summer 2022 recreational season occurred in October 2022 and will be reported in FY 2023. During each visit, monitoring forms were completed and reference point photos were taken. 10BR05 is well known to many locals and visitors, which has resulted in vandalism on more than one occasion (Figures H-1 through H-5).

Site Protection/Stabilization: FY 2022 saw the completion of a bank stabilization repair project at site 10BR90 preventing further erosion of the site (Figures H-6 and H-7).

Site 10BR90 was first documented by Munsell and Salo during a 1974 survey of a portion of the Albeni Falls Dam reservoir for the Corps. It was identified by the presence of fire modified rock (FMR) concentrations and a side-notched projectile point in a 90-meter-long (E-W) x 30-meter-wide (N-S) (295 feet x 98 feet) area on a low point extending to the river. Eleven years later in the spring of 1985, Boreson and Clark revisited the site and extended the site boundary to 300 meters NW/SE and 60 meters NE/SW. In addition to the FMR concentrations, they also observed on the eastern edge of the site two grooved quartzite mauls, a bifacially flaked siltstone spall, a large end battered cobble, and cryptocrystalline and siltstone flakes (exact number not provided). Toward the western end of the site, they reported a modified spall, an anvil fragment, several modified cobbles, and bifaces (material type and frequency not provided). Neither of these site visits included testing to determine the full vertical/horizontal extent of the site.

In 2007, the Corps observed erosion from wave action had caused incremental bank failure along several hundred feet of shoreline, causing some tree loss and undercutting, and directly affecting two campsites, a swimming beach, a wetland, and site 10BR90. The original stabilization efforts helped alleviate adverse erosional effects at 10BR90, which is a contributing site to the Upper Pend Oreille River Archaeological District (UPORAD) and individually eligible for the NRHP under criteria B and D.

Since its original construction, site 10BR90 continues to be adversely affected. Erosion due to wave action, primarily due to boats, has caused areas in the stabilization to slump. Further deterioration of the stabilization would expose the archaeological site to erosion. The stabilization repair efforts replaced missing and slumped material in the existing bank stabilization (approximately 300 total linear feet). The material was of rock of similar specifications as existing material (rock spalls approximately 8 to 22 inches in diameter) and was placed within the original vertical and horizontal limits of the existing revetment. All rock was leftover material from the FY 2021 bank stabilization project at AFD site 10BR91. No excavation of soils occurred during repairs.

A treatment plan form for the stabilization of site 10BR90 with all the above information and more was written and reviewed by the cooperating group in FY 2022. Due to the need for emergency repair and to utilize available material to cut down on costs, this project was completed before a formal consultation occurred. Final agency and SHPO signatures will be acquired sometime in spring 2023.

Public Education: No face-to-face public education or outreach specific to the Albeni Falls Dam cooperating group occurred in FY 2022, largely due to the ongoing pandemic and staff turnover.

Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation: The cooperating group has identified 10BR05 and the adjacent slough as areas of immediate concern. In FY 2023, attention will be paid to

developing mitigations to decrease recreational visits in those areas with the purpose of decreasing vandalism and damage to the sites in the area.

4) **CURATION** (additions or changes in collections status)

No additions or changes to the collection occurred during FY 2022. The collection continues to be held under a storage-only contract at Cardno, Inc. in Seattle, Washington.

5) **ISSUES**

In FY 2022, the cooperating group experienced a huge turnover in staff from the Corps side. These rapid changes created a lack of continuity and an oversight on fulfilling standard project manager responsibilities. Meetings started to occur in person in time for the fourth quarter July 2022 meeting, and that helped facilitate the collaborative nature of the group. With the huge turnover, it was challenging for the new project managers to onboard and learn the project well enough to discuss the management of specific cultural resources when in-person visits and meetings had not occurred. As such, many long-term and ongoing projects remain stagnant. Furthermore, a considerable uptick in the number of adverse recreational activities have occurred, and staff shortages have made it challenging to address all the adverse activities occurring in the project APE. At the Albeni Falls Dam Project, the frequency of motor vehicle tracks in the drawdown zone has become more prevalent.

6) **PHOTOS**



Figure H-1: Image of a wood piece that was left at 10BR05 by recreationalists as a marker to indicate to other recreationists where the petroglyphs are located. The CSKT removed the marker to decrease visitors at the site (photo from CSKT, summer 2022).



Figure H-2: Image of a small fire pit that was found at 10BR05, which indicates that recreationists are staying for extended periods at the site (photo from CSKT, summer 2022).



Figure H-3. Image of a marker that was left at 10BR05 by recreationists to indicate to other recreationists where the petroglyphs are located. The CSKT removed the marker to decrease visitors at the site (photo from CSKT, summer 2022).



Figure H-4. Image* of a sea plane that landed at 10BR05, flown in by recreationists visiting the area. The entire Pend Oreille Lake area has seen a huge increase in visitors, and sea planes are now being used to access sites like 10BR05. Since one of the cooperating group goals is to decrease the number of visitors who visit the site, knowing that sea planes can easily access the site has greatly increased concerns that more vandalism may happen at the site (photo from CSKT, summer 2022).

** Note that the blurry photo is the best available due to the need to capture the image quickly to document the individual with the sea plane.*



Figure H-5. Image of a sea plane that landed at 10BR05, flown in by recreationalists visiting the area. The entire Pend Oreille Lake area has seen a huge increase in visitors, and sea planes are now being used to access sites like 10BR05. Since one of the cooperating group goals is to decrease the number of visitors who visit the site, knowing that sea planes can easily access the site has greatly increased concerns that more vandalism may happen at the site (photo from CSKT, summer 2022).



Figure H-6. Image of the Albeni Cove riprap. This area was identified as a place that needed bank stabilization repairs for FY 2022. The photograph is a “before” picture (spring 2022).



Figure H-7. Image of the Albeni Cove riprap showing the bank stabilization repairs that occurred in FY 2022 (summer 2022).

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APPENDIX I – LIBBY PROJECT

Libby Cooperating Group Libby Dam/Lake Koocanusa, MT

FY 2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress):

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: No new inventory work was conducted in the Libby Dam APE during FY 2022. The Project Managers are working under the assumption that all accessible federal lands in the APE have been surveyed. However, the Project Managers are in the process of conducting an analysis of all previous surveys, as well as defining what the total accessible acreage is within the Project APE. The fact that this has not been done previously is reflected in Table 1, which lists this figure for Libby as “In Progress.”

TCPs/HPRCSTs: No new TCPs/HPRCSTs were identified in FY 2022.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: In FY 2022 no new or previously recorded archaeological/historic structures were evaluated or reevaluated regarding their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: In FY 2022, no new or previously recorded TCPs/HPRCSTs were evaluated or reevaluated regarding their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Site Monitoring: A total of one site was monitored in FY 2022.

During FY 2022, the CSKT monitored one archeological site, 24LN510. This is a pictograph site and, due to its spiritual significance, has also been documented as a traditional cultural property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A, C, and D. 24LN510 was monitored a total of six times in FY 2022. During each visit, monitoring forms were completed which include photographs and observed recreational activity and impacts/changes to the site. Given its proximity to a dirt/gravel road that leads to a campsite (Figures I-1 and I-2), 24LN510 has been vandalized several times in the past. For several years, the road was washed out and impassable which protected the site from visitors, but with its repair the need for monitoring became a priority for the cooperating group. This year was the first that this site was monitored regularly by the CSKT throughout the peak recreational season. The monitoring efforts this year have been successful, as no major incidences were recorded to the pictographs once monitoring began; however, the presence of adjacent recreation impacts such as off-highway vehicle driving in the drawdown and trash/debris left behind by visitors is still an issue. The plan going forward is to continue to monitor the site with the same level of frequency and consistency if the need exists.

Although not formally documented, five additional sites and three areas of concern were visited by Kootenai National Forest Archaeologist and Heritage Program Manager, Cindy Henry, and several members of the CSKT staff (April 2022). Several of these locations were visited a second time by the cooperating group in May 2022 as scheduled the day after the spring quarterly cooperating group meeting. These sites include 24LN580, 24LN388 (I-3), 24LN570, 24LN1438, and 24LN1459. The areas of concern either do not have a site number or are a cluster of sites referred to by their geographic location on the landscape and will not be listed here for their protection.

Site Protection/Stabilization: The Libby Cooperating Group continues to plan and work on the production of interpretive signage across from overlapping sites 24LN1020 (prehistoric) and 24LN1025 (historic) to address previous incidences of looting. The group is currently working on a final draft of the panels, which incorporate art from the CSKT's Kayla Ashley. Once finalized, the panels will be purchased and installed in FY 2023.

The cooperating group's long-term planning strategy involves stabilizing multiple archaeological sites throughout the Libby Project APE. In FY 2022, 24LN388 was prioritized as it is eligible for the NRHP under criterion D and there are a large concentration of lithic artifacts and fire-modified rock eroding along the edges (Figure I-3). Plans were made for a Project engineer to visit the site and develop a 10 percent feasibility design and cost estimate. Unfortunately, due to staff turnover, this work has not yet been arranged or conducted, but is still planned for FY 2023.

Public Education: No face-to-face public education or outreach specific to the Libby Dam cooperating group occurred in FY 2022 largely due to the ongoing pandemic and staff turnover.

Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation: Prior to FY 2022, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation Preservation Department (CSKT) concluded a three-year Trail Study to create a GIS geodatabase of traditional terrestrial trails based on known routes and knowledge gathered from elder interviews. In FY 2022, the CSKT began working on a methodology report for the work that went into the Trails Study. The goal is to have a draft of report by the beginning of FY 2023. Utilizing the Trails Study geodatabase, the CSKT are also working toward the development of a story map to go along with the geodatabase. This story map will provide ethnographic and historical information through interactive mapping available to the public and will serve as a partial treatment for vandalism at 24LN510.

In addition to 24LN510, a partial treatment for pictograph site 24LN530 is also being developed. Due to the operations of the Libby Dam, 24LN530 is inundated most of the time and experiencing adverse effects in the form of wave action. The cooperating group determined that an appropriate treatment would be a cultural and language camp to perpetuate traditional knowledge such as that being lost by the deterioration of the glyph, bound within the Kootenai language. Plans for the development of this creative mitigation were put on hold during the pandemic and have not yet materialized due to ongoing health concerns. When the cooperating group feels that health safety is no longer an issue, planning will resume.

4) CURATION (additions or changes in collections status)

Artifacts recovered from sites throughout the Libby Project area continue to be housed at the Salish Kootenai College in Pablo, Montana. The storage-only contract is now being overseen by the Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (CMAC) St. Louis District, Army Corps of Engineers. Furthermore, the Seattle District, in conjunction with the MCX CMAC, is in the process of inventorying the collections. The MCX CMAC hired the cultural resources management firm New South Associates to conduct the inventory. The inventory work began in August of 2021, and the project has gone smoothly and is making great progress. It is estimated that the inventory project will conclude around September 2023.

5) ISSUES

In FY 2022, the most significant issue the cooperating group experienced was a frequent turnover in Corps Project managers. These frequent changes created a lack of continuity in fulfilling standard Project Manager responsibilities such as planning and coordination.

After several cycles of virtual meetings, the cooperating group resumed in person meetings in the third quarter (May 24, 2022) and continued throughout the FY. This helped reinvigorate the collaborative nature of the group. When staffing changes began in June, it was challenging to maintain momentum on short-term and long-term goals, as time was needed for new staff to onboard and become familiar with the Project and Program. While ultimately this issue is not something the Program or agencies have control over, the hope is that staffing will remain consistent in FY 2023.

6) PHOTOS



Figure I-1. Gravel/dirt road adjacent to pictograph site 24LN510 leading to recreational campsite (See Figure I-2, below; photo by CKST, August 8, 2022).



Figure I-2. Recreational campsite at the dead-end of gravel/dirt access road leading past pictograph site 24LN510 (photo by CSKT, August 8, 2022).



Figure I-3. 24LN388, looking west across the southern end of site (photo by Cindy Henry, Kootenai National Forest, April 26, 2022).

APPENDIX J – GRAND COULEE DAM PROJECT

Main Stem and Spokane Arm Cooperating Groups

Grand Coulee Dam/Lake Roosevelt and Douglas, Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, WA

FY 2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress)

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: As of FY 2022, the total area of potential effects (APE) for the Grand Coulee Dam Project is 268,194 acres. Of the total APE, approximately 200,271 acres are accessible for survey (not inundated by Project reservoir pools or otherwise obstructed). During FY 2021, the Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program (STIPP) brought to Reclamation's and BPA's attention four locations where additional effects from increased visitation and recreation along Lake Roosevelt. Because the increased visitation and recreation have the potential to result in adverse effects to historic properties, Bonneville and Reclamation determined that an adjustment of the boundaries of the APE is appropriate to address these additional potential effects. Consultations with the cooperating group members began in FY 2022 and are expected to be complete in FY 2023.

The total area surveyed for archaeological and historic-period sites and for standing historic structures as of the end of FY 2022 is 42,466 acres. No new accessible acreage of federal lands was surveyed in FY 2022. The two Lake Roosevelt cooperating groups (Mainstem and Spokane Arm) have largely met the goal of surveying all accessible acreage of federal lands of the Lake Roosevelt APE. Both cooperating groups are working with the Lead Federal Agencies (LFAs) to gain permission to inventory privately held parcels within the APE. This process is anticipated to conclude by FY 2028. Additionally, the LFAs will attempt to conduct survey in areas that are usually inaccessible to survey due to inundation if spring drawdown conditions allow safe access.

Resurvey of lands during the annual Site Condition Monitoring and other field activities did not result in the identification of new sites in FY 2022. The number of sites identified in the APE remains at 1,104.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: In FY 2022, CCT H/A conducted interviews and transcriptions/translations of interviews with elders designed specifically to address locations where it appears that there is not much specific information about place names or traditional uses where there are relatively few place names recorded. Inventory fieldwork consisted of verifying the locations of previously identified and documented traditional cultural properties, and GIS mapping the boundaries of these properties. CCT H/A staff completed 10 Traditional Cultural Property Inventory Forms.

In FY 2022, STIPP continued efforts to collect and organize oral history information and imagery related to Spokane tribal history in the Lake Roosevelt area as part of the STI Oral History and Imaging Project. STIPP staff scanned photographs, organized and converted tapes in

mp3 format, and transcribed scanned documents. In addition, STIPP staff prepared a Zoom presentation about the STI Oral History and Imaging Project for the Sunnyslope Elementary fourth grade class.

As of FY 2022, CCT H/A and STIPP have documented 474 TCPs in formal reports or FCRPS TCP Inventory Forms. Both tribal programs provide the federal agencies with FCRPS TCP Inventory Forms for the Mainstem and Spokane Arm APEs of Lake Roosevelt. The federal agencies have documentation for 85 TCPs in the Mainstem APE of Lake Roosevelt and 28 TCPs in the Spokane Arm APE. This is an increase in 10 TCP forms from FY 2021, produced by the CCT H/A for Bonneville and Reclamation. Further work needs to be conducted to assess the eligibility of these 474 TCPs.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: The total number of sites identified within the APE is 1,104 documented archaeological and historical sites. Of these, 210 have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the federal agencies. Eight are not eligible and there are 886 sites with eligibility that remains unresolved.

Four formal Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs) were made for sites 45ST1111, 45FE16, 45SR14, and 45LI25 in FY 2022. The LFAs completed Treatment Plan Forms for each site that serve as a consensus determination by the concurring parties and formally documents them as eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Several DOEs for archaeological and TCP districts are in process with both cooperating groups. These districts include the Whitestone District and Lakes Villages District on the Mainstem and the Cayuse Mountain District and West End/Cornelius District on the Spokane Arm. These districts contain dozens of sites and once completed will constitute many new evaluations for Lake Roosevelt. The federal agencies are currently finalizing technical reviews of the district nominations and expect to begin final consultation with other signatory parties in FY 2023. The outstanding issue with these large districts at Lake Roosevelt is refining boundaries to include only those lands that have landowner permission to be included within the districts. This means either conducting a large campaign to gain private landowner acceptance or to reduce the boundaries to federal and tribally managed lands. The cooperating groups have settled on the latter method to expedite the process to nominate sites, even though it has reduced the size, scope, and scale of the districts as originally proposed.

Reclamation continues the process to nominate Grand Coulee Dam for listing on the NRHP. Reclamation worked a final draft National Park Service (NPS) 10-900 form through consultation with the Washington State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Confederated Tribes of the CCT Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in late FY 2020. Reclamation then forwarded the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register who requested additional changes. Grand Coulee Power Office's historian worked with the Keeper on a new draft of the nomination and initiated a new round of consultation with the SHPO and THPO. Comments from other tribes regarding the impact of this listing on efforts to reintroduce salmon above Grand Coulee Dam have caused Reclamation to halt the nomination process to allow for

additional consultation. This includes government-to-government consultation under Executive Order 13175 with the Colville, Spokane, and Coeur d'Alene tribes. Staff-to-staff consultation was also conducted with the Kalispel Tribe and the Kootenai Tribe of Indians. No schedule has been finalized for resubmission of the National Register nomination form to the Keeper.

During FY 2022, CCT H/A prepared a NRHP Evaluation for the Peter Dan Moses/Tailrace Study Area. The report presents the results of background research about the cultural history and archaeology of the Grand Coulee Dam Tailrace area, including the area around the mouth of Peter Dan Creek.

FY 2022 marked the fourth year of the use of Historic Human Remains Detection Dogs at Lake Roosevelt. Both the Mainstem and the Spokane Arm have had success with this non-invasive and method of defining sensitive areas in the drawdown for future monitoring. The dogs visited nine sites during the field season with the CCT H/A and three sites with the STIPP.

During FY 2022, CCT H/A prepared a final Cemetery Inventory report that summarized existing research about the locations of historic and unmarked cemeteries within the APE. In addition, CCT H/A visited eight pictograph sites to photo document extant pictographs and surrounding surfaces and apply color enhancements via DStretch software to investigate the possibility of additional pictographs not visible to the naked eye. The final report will be submitted in FY 2023.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: The CCT H/A and STIPP provided the federal agencies with TCP survey and work progress reports in FY 2022.

The STIPP has recently acquired access to two new sets of TCP materials and is currently working to inventory and assess both new and old files in their TCP/ethnographic collections. Staff continues to catalog, scan, and assess the Pauline Flett and Ann McCrae collections.

CCT H/A continued their regular program of survey and evaluation processes for their TCP/ethnographic collections as well, by providing the federal agencies with 10 TCP forms that document the characteristics and evaluate the significance of single properties along the Mainstem.

The cooperating groups continue to discuss new ways to expand and increase the work of identifying, evaluating, and treating effects to TCPs. These discussions led the CCT H/A effort to field verify and study the physical boundaries of landscape-based TCPs. They completed five field verifications of TCP locations in FY 2022. The STIPP has provided the LFAs with a TCP-based district nomination for the West End Archaeological District on the Spokane Reservation. The district contains 14 contributing and 2 non-contributing TCPs and suggests a suite of potential mitigations for adverse effects.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Site Monitoring: Monitoring remains a major component for both the Spokane Arm and Mainstem of Lake Roosevelt. CCT H/A monitored site condition at 40 archaeological sites under contract to Reclamation and BPA. Of the 40 sites monitored, all had noticeable physical changes

and the tribal programs provided site form documentation updates for 22 sites. They reported no inadvertent discoveries of human remains in FY 2022.

STIPP conducted monitoring at 36 archaeological sites and burial sites under contract to Reclamation and BPA. Of the 36 sites monitored, 34 had noticeable physical changes and the tribal programs provided documentation updates for 14 sites. The STI conducted both burial inspections and archaeological inspections at 13 of the reported 36 sites. They reported 13 inadvertent discoveries of human remains at one site in FY 2022. This is the largest number ever reported for a single year at any of the FCRPS projects since the start of the Program.

In summary, the two tribal programs working under contract to BPA and Reclamation monitored 76 sites in FY 2022. Of the 76 sites monitored, 74 had noticeable physical changes and the tribal programs provided documentation updates for 36 sites.

Data Recovery: Data recovery, especially salvage recovery, was a focal point for both the STIPP and the CCT H/A programs in FY 2022. The ongoing work to report and finish projects resulted in the completion of several interesting analyses for Lake Roosevelt in FY 2022. For example, the CCT H/A program has completed the analysis of a tephra sample collected from a site near Kettle Falls, and determined that it is tephra from the cataclysmic eruption of Mount Mazama approximately 6,900 radiocarbon years BP. The STIPP have been actively submitting shell for radiocarbon dating and comparing it with charcoal and bone dates from the same unit levels. That work has conclusively found that shell dates on the Spokane Arm are approximately 2,045 years older than the corresponding charcoal and bone. The cause of this disagreement between organic carbon dates and shell dates lies in what is known as the freshwater reservoir effect. This offset is interesting and matches other work that has been done elsewhere on the Columbia system. In FY 2022, STIPP provided the agencies with a draft poster presentation and final report analyzing the findings.

During monitoring and pre-stabilization fieldwork at Lake Roosevelt, both tribal programs discovered features at known sites that had significantly eroded due to reservoir action during the winter months. CCT H/A discovered what appeared to be the outline of a pithouse on a high eroding bank above Lake Roosevelt north of Kettle Falls at 45ST1111. The federal agencies shifted funding and the CCT H/A were able to excavate a block of the feature and test the boundaries along the eroding bank. The salvage operation yielded almost 885 artifacts and determined that it was a pithouse with well-defined walls, floor, and a central hearth feature. During FY 2022, the CCT continued to conduct salvage excavation of site 45ST1111 in accordance with the excavation plan developed for the FY 2021 salvage activity, the site testing plan produced under BPA contract 73862, and the plan submitted to the NPS as part of the ARPA permit application. CCT primarily focused on continuing excavation of features and portions of the site that are threatened with imminent destruction resulting from the operation of the GCD, including recovery of the identified house pit. GIS mapping was completed and the site boundary was delineated. During FY 2023, CCT H/A will continue to work on the pertinent research questions as they develop a series of preliminary field report and draft and final excavation reports and site forms describing the full results of the excavations. The Mainstem

Cooperating Group will include the site in the future Lakes Villages Archaeological District since it is located within the boundaries of proposed district.

In FY 2022, the STIPP discovered ancestral Native American remains along the eroding terrace edge of a site along the Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt (site identifiers withheld per request from STIPP). The STI Preservation Program immediately shifted to recovery efforts at this site as the reservoir levels were rising. Reclamation was able to put a hold on the reservoir level for one additional week, but spring moisture and runoff from non-federal dams upstream hampered efforts to control the reservoir level. The STIPP were able to recover 13 sets of remains and protect another 10 in place. Additional recoveries in FY 2023 are expected at the site.

Site Protection/Stabilization: In FY 2022, Reclamation continued the construction of a site protection/stabilization at site 45LI377 on the Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt. The expansive 900-foot-long protection system includes a cellular system packed with gravel and anchored into an eroding cutbank with manta ray style anchors. The stabilization then has additional large gravels placed above the cellular system and is completed with topsoil and native plantings in areas above the ordinary high-water mark. Phase 1, completed in FY 2021, is holding up to the reservoir impacts and appears to be protecting the site well from further erosion. Phase 2, constructed in FY 2022, extends upstream approximately 300 linear feet and Phase 3 will complete the project during FY 2023. The contractor is using barges to supply materials to the site and light machinery to construct the stabilization. Phases 1 and 2 have been completed without ground disturbance except for the insertion points for the anchors. The STI is under contract to Reclamation to provide construction monitoring services when work is occurring on exposed surface areas of the site.

As part of their monitoring effort, the STIPP has encountered two features during examination of the site prior to each years' construction activities. The first was in FY 2021 and is reported in the prior annual report. The most recent was a shell midden feature found in late FY 2022, just prior to the initiation of Phase 3 construction. As part of the monitoring contract, the STIPP has salvage recovered and reported on the features and associated artifacts.

Public Education: In FY 2022, CCT prepared a draft report, *Shíx'ńtk'wít'kw* ("The Rough Water River"): *A Historical Synthesis of the Grand Coulee Dam Project Area*, that synthesizes the archaeological and anthropological contexts for the Mainstem of Lake Roosevelt. The Mainstem Cooperating Group hopes to publish this document for public use in the future. Additionally, CCT finalized an ArcGIS Story Map of the 1891 Cuthbert Expedition Photo Replication Project, and drafted a Chronology Poster and Obsidian Sourcing Brochure.

In FY 2022, STIPP updated the STI Cultural Resource website that included new staff. In addition, STIPP staff prepared an exhibit for the Spokane Interstate Fair displaying artifacts and photographs describing traditional housing, life along the river, and tool technologies used by the Spokane. In addition, STIPP staff attended the Salish Cultural Day and presented to five groups of local fourth grade classes. The presentation included information about the history of the

Spokane Tribe and regional history and the artifacts and collections that the Preservation Program curates.

Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation: The two Lake Roosevelt cooperating groups have agreed to prepare one Lake Roosevelt Project Specific Programmatic Agreement (PSPA). The target goal for completion is FY 2023. The PSPA will enact the completed Lake Roosevelt Historic Properties Management Plan and conform with the requirements of the FCRPS SWPA. The LFAs contracted a facilitator and set up a detailed production schedule.

Resource patrols to discourage looting and document recreational impacts to archaeological sites have been an important component of site protection and treatment at Lake Roosevelt. STIPP increased patrolling in FY 2022 by completing 36 site visits. CCT H/A reported ARPA-related damages at seven sites, and STIPP reported damage to nine sites.

In FY 2022, CCT H/A prepared a creative mitigation conceptual design for site 45ST45 to address ongoing erosion at the site because standard mitigation measures of data recovery and/or stabilization are not feasible since the 57-acre, multi-component archaeological site is normally inundated by Lake Roosevelt reservoir. Creative mitigation ideas included continued recovery of significant information as well as providing a public education aspect for sharing management efforts, technical knowledge, and perpetuating transmission of site information to increase cultural resource stewardship throughout the Grand Coulee Dam Project.

Also in FY 2022, CCT H/A prepared a Research Design and Data Recovery Plan for 45LI224. Site 45LI224 is a rare example of a Windust phase open site with intact subsurface cultural deposits. Proposed data recovery methods include GPR, a drone flight with Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) capabilities, auger tests, Constant Volume Samples/Shovel Test probes (CVS, STP), excavation of 1 m x 1 m units, in-house and specialized analyses, and reporting.

Reclamation has initiated the design phase for the next planned archaeological stabilization on the Mainstem. Site 45ST82 is the next large scheduled stabilization. Reclamation Regional Office civil engineers who have also designed the stabilizations at 45ST437 and 45LI377 worked on feasibility, phasing, and 15 percent designs for this mile-long stretch of eroding cutbank during FY 2022.

4) **CURATION** (additions or changes in collections status)

CCT H/A and STIPP both added artifacts to the archaeological collections stored at each of their respective curation facilities during the year with salvage recoveries collected during inventory, monitoring, and data recovery projects occurring during the field season. In FY 2022, STIPP collections staff began the process of updating the photographs of all artifacts within the collection, preparing the catalog for the upcoming migration to PastPerfect software, and implementing new techniques for improving collections in terms of labeling and storage of collections materials.

In FY 2022, the CCT collections staff processed, copied, scanned, cataloged, labeled, rehoused, and curated all artifacts and associated records produced from the 2022 field activities

(Site Condition Monitoring, 45 ST1111 Data Recovery). A total of 296 catalog numbers were added to the master database. No conservation or curatorial concerns were identified during FY 2022. In summary, the FCRPA Artifact Collection contains 14,766 catalog numbers and the collection is curated in 285 boxes.

5) ISSUES

Staff vacancies with the federal agencies and COVID-19 pandemic response continue to impact the program. Issues with staff turnover at the federal agencies and at the tribal programs will continue into FY 2023.

Rapid erosion along the leading edges of Lake Roosevelt remains the biggest issue faced by the Lake Roosevelt cooperating groups. Every year, the changes in lake elevations of Lake Roosevelt for flood control, increasing recreation at the National Recreation Area, and generation of hydropower cause the destabilization of landforms and erosion of archaeological sites. Fieldwork continues to identify the mass wasting of landforms associated with archaeological sites. The archaeological sites are non-renewable, and any erosion translates into permanent loss of cultural connections to the former landscape. The cooperating groups work with the LFAs to address as many effects as possible, yet the losses continue to mount. While we report an impressive amount of work in this annual report, much more remains to be done to combat the rapid loss of cultural heritage at Lake Roosevelt.

6) PHOTOS



Figure J-1. STIPP staff conducting salvage recovery of 45LI377.



Figure J-2. Site stabilization construction at site 45LI377.



Figure J-3. Site protection/stabilization at site 45ST437 on the Mainstem of Lake Roosevelt, Washington. Note the large rocks circled in red that migrated downslope.



Figure J-4. Comparison of artist's concept (left) 45LI377 stabilization to the actual implementation (right) shows that the stabilization appears as hoped. Note that "manta ray" anchors are used instead of the more expensive and impactful gabion baskets.



Figure J-5. Various stages of construction at site 45LI377: Phase I in FY 2021 (left); Phase 2 in FY 2022 (center); and Phase 3 in FY 2023 (right).



Figure J-6. CCT H/A staff excavating an eroding bank at 45ST1111.



Figure J-7. CCT H/A staff excavating an eroding bank at 45ST1111.



Figure J-8. Cultural materials recovered from 45ST1111 and 45ST1163.



Figure J-9. CCT H/A staff excavating an eroding bank at 45ST1111.



Figure J-10. CCT H/A staff conducting pictograph survey at 45GR146.



Figure J-11. CCT H/A staff using DStretch software at 45GR146.



Figure J-12. CCT H/A staff conducting site monitoring at 45ST943.



Figure J-13. CCT H/A staff conducting site monitoring at 45ST55.

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APPENDIX K – HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT

Hungry Horse Cooperating Group Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir, Flathead County, MT

FY 2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (completed and in progress)

1) INVENTORY

Archaeology/Historic Structures: Inventory of Accessible Federal Acreage at the Hungry Horse Project APE is complete. No new inventory work was conducted in FY 2022.

TCPs/HPRCSTs: A Multiple Property Determination (MPD) document covering the indigenous trail network surrounding and crossing Hungry Horse Reservoir was completed in 2021. The MPD included 13 archaeological sites associated with three different indigenous trail corridors in the Hungry Horse APE. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe (CSKT) continue working on TCP documentation to add traditional landscape use and ethnobotanical context to the archaeological sites linked with the Soldier Creek Trail Corridor and Crossover Crossing that are part of the recently completed MPD.

2) EVALUATION

Archaeology/Historic Structures: Hungry Horse Dam is also consensus determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; however, an official nomination to the Register has yet to be completed. An official register nomination form for Hungry Horse Dam is planned and work may begin on the Hungry Horse nomination form in FY 2023, provided that the vacancy in the GCPO historian position is filled.

Site Monitoring: This year, the cooperating group chose a different approach to monitoring – unlike previous years, we made the decision to shift from traditional intensive survey and chronicling of surface artifacts to focusing on documenting recreational impacts. This decision was based on the results of 20-plus years of site monitoring resulting in documented robust artifact assemblage data to draw from. Exhaustive inventory and surface artifact recordation has become less informational and repetitive. Current protocol focused on increased site visitations to more sites to quickly assess condition changes, impacts, and potential for impacts as opposed to visiting fewer sites with more intensive documentation. Additionally, priorities were based on forecasted low water elevations allowing access to sites not normally visited.

Flathead National Forest (FNF) and CSKT archaeologists were able to visit and monitor 12 sites in FY 2022 – 11 sites during the spring months and 1 additional site in the fall. Of the 12 sites monitored, 8 received updates. Recreational impacts continue to be a concern at Hungry Horse due to increased visitation of western Montana. Monitoring observed recreational impacts to 4 of the 11 sites in FY 2022, the same identified in FY 2021, mainly in the form of camping and use of off-highway vehicles and motorcycles within the drawdown zone. Other impacts included deposition and erosion due to reservoir operations. Significant recreational impacts

occurred at two sites and FNF is developing plans with the Hungry Horse Cooperating Group to address the impacts.

TCPs/HPRCs/ITs: The CSKT continues working to produce documentation on TCPs at Hungry Horse Reservoir. The tribal program continued background research on traditional landscape use at selected TCP sites at Hungry Horse during FY 2022. Elder interviews have been successful and the CSKT are working to incorporate a wealth of new knowledge into the ongoing ethnobotanical and TCP reports for the Hungry Horse Project.

3) TREATMENT/MITIGATION

Site Protection/Stabilization: The LFAs have not yet implemented any site protections or stabilizations at the Hungry Horse Project. As noted above, the cooperating group has identified recreational impacts to four sites in the APE. FNF is currently working on addressing the impacts mostly associated with the use of motorized vehicles accessing the drawdown from the boat launches and campgrounds. Proposed treatments include blocking the vehicle access points with boulders and adding signs prohibiting driving in the drawdown.

Other Types of Treatment/Mitigation: The cooperating group is beginning to discuss potential treatments for adverse effects to the sites included in the Indigenous Trails MPD. The agencies are considering trail signage, youth culture camps about the traditional uses of the South Fork drainage, exhibits, and a variety of other potential treatments to address the reservoir's effects on the associated TCPs.

The Hungry Horse Cooperating Group prepared a final Project Specific Programmatic Agreement for the Hungry Horse Project in FY 2021. As of the production of this report in early FY 2023, the PSPA has been signed by the federal agencies and is with the CSKT Chair and Montana SHPO for final signatures.

4) CURATION

Additions or changes in collections status: There were no changes to the curation status of items from the Hungry Horse Project in 2022; an updated collections catalog was prepared by the CSKT.

5) ISSUES

There are no issues to report for the Hungry Horse Project other than increased recreation impacts to four sites.

The PSPA is expected to be enacted in early FY 2023. Monitoring efforts are largely successful. Ethnobotanical and traditional landscape use studies are providing new and interesting information. The MPD was finalized in FY 2021 and nearly half of the sites at Hungry Horse are now determined eligible for the National Register due to their association with the traditional trail systems in the Hungry Horse APE.

6) PHOTOS



Figure K-1. Example of vehicular impacts at the Logan Creek Site.



Figure K-2. Example of recreational impacts.



Figure K-3. New fire ring construction evident at a site along Logan Creek.

APPENDIX L – NEWLY RECORDED RESOURCES
Newly Recorded Cultural Resources Identified, Evaluated, or Listed in the National Register by State in FY 2022

Table L-1. Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures by State

Reference Number	Project	State
35WS745	Bonneville	Oregon
45KL02516	The Dalles	Washington
35MW214	John Day	Oregon
272802 Columbia Park Trail Restroom Building	McNary	Washington
726853 Pasco Levee 12-2	McNary	Washington
728773 Lyons Ferry State Park Comfort Station Building 10	Lower Monumental	Washington
728774 Lyons Ferry State Park Campground Pumphouse Building 9	Lower Monumental	Washington
728775 Lyons Ferry State Park Campground	Lower Monumental	Washington
45OK2532	Chief Joseph	Washington
24FH1649	Hungry Horse	Montana

Table L-2. Properties Determined Eligible by State

Reference Number	Project	State
726853 Pasco Levee 12-2	McNary	Washington
45OK250	Chief Joseph	WA
45OK01	Chief Joseph	WA
45OK170	Chief Joseph	WA

Table L-3. Properties Determined Not Eligible by State

Reference Number	State	Project
35MW00214	Oregon	John Day
35MW00244	Oregon	John Day
35MW00381	Oregon	John Day
35MW00384	Oregon	John Day
35MW00385	Oregon	John Day
35UM00594	Oregon	John Day
35MW00379	Oregon	John Day
35MW00382	Oregon	John Day
35MW00386	Oregon	John Day
35MW00387	Oregon	John Day
35MW00388	Oregon	John Day
35MW00380	Oregon	John Day
35MW00400	Oregon	John Day
725878 #4703 Columbia Trail	Washington	McNary
726866 Columbia Park Barn/Maintenance Shop	Washington	McNary
725879 Columbia Park Campground Main House	Washington	McNary
725880 Columbia Park Campground Shower house	Washington	McNary
725883 Columbia Park Campground West Restroom	Washington	McNary
725885 Columbia Park Campground South Restroom	Washington	McNary
725890 Columbia Park Disc Golf Bathroom	Washington	McNary
725881 Columbia Park Campground Vegetable Shed	Washington	McNary
725889 Columbia Park Campground	Washington	McNary
272802 Columbia Park Trail Restroom Building	Washington	McNary
Lewiston Water Intake Pumphouse	Idaho	Lower Granite

Table L-4. Properties Newly Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Property Name	Reference Number	Project	State
(None for FY 2022)			